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INVESTIGATION

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Serials 674-706

CLASSIFICATION NO.

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Volume Number

Vol 14

7

* E. Shea 5/18/73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 3/12/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/15/73 - 3/4/74
TITLE OF CASE OCTOBER LEAGUE (MARXIST-LENINIST)		REPORT MADE BY RICHARD J. HANF	TYPED BY jaj, lar
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - OL IS - CH	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles report of SA RICHARD J. HANF, dated 8/23/73.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being disseminated to Secret Service, Los Angeles.

A copy of this report is being furnished Washington Field in view of the fact that members of the Baltimore Chapter of the October League (OL) are known to have been active in the Washington, D. C. area.

An information copy of this report is being furnished to Cincinnati Office in view of the possibility of future OL activity within the Cincinnati Division.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
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LA 100-79197

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This report is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect LA T-1, LA T-3, LA T-6, LA T-7, LA T-8 and LA T-9.

The following individuals mentioned in the details of instant report are currently subjects of pending investigations by the Los Angeles Office and are included on the ADEX:

MICHAEL KENNETH KLONSKY
Bufile 100-448162
Los Angeles file 100-64605

SUSAN JUDITH KLONSKY
Bufile 100-447936
Los Angeles file 100-70463

LYNN BARBARA SIMPSON
Bufile 105-178431
Los Angeles file 100-80258

DAVID SAMUEL SIMPSON, III
Bufile 100-448595
Los Angeles file 100-80597

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MAURICE HERNANDEZ
Bufile 100-474167
Los Angeles file 100-80050

BARBARA JOYCE ORTIZ
Bufile 105-239005
Los Angeles file 100-80783

KATHERINE ROSE SEAL
Bufile 100-469896
Los Angeles file 100-79738

DANIEL LEON BURSTEIN
Bufile 100-479367
Los Angeles file 100-82538

JOSEPH FRANCIS DOMARACKI
Bufile 100-474436
Los Angeles file 100-80370

Information has been received indicating that LYNN BARBARA SIMPSON and DAVID SAMUEL SIMPSON, III are currently residing in Detroit, Michigan. Investigation is being conducted by the Detroit Office to verify the SIMPSONs' presence in Detroit.

The following have been identified as members of the OL in the Los Angeles District and are currently the subjects of pending investigations:

JEROLD DAVID BASTIAN
Bufile 100-475522
Los Angeles file 100-75220

CARLOS REDE CALDERON
Bufile 105-202280
Los Angeles file 100-75205

PAULINE FRISHKOFF
Bufile 100-395647
Los Angeles file 100-33630

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VIOLA LOPEZ
Los Angeles file 100-82622

WILMA ANTOINETTE PARKS
Bufile 100-458193
Los Angeles file 100-75809

MARY RENAUD
Bufile 100-478195
Los Angeles file 100-82071

JAMES CURTIS SEAL, JR.
Bufile 100-458981
Los Angeles file 100-79802

YOLANDA SHIRAZI
Los Angeles file 100-83697

MARSHALL DAVID STEIN
Bufile 100-478233
Los Angeles file 100-82485

CAROL RUTH TITLOW
Bufile 100-473042
Los Angeles file 100-82755

ROBERT STEPHEN VALENTINE
Bufile 105-190542
Los Angeles file 100-72534

WILMA ANTOINETTE PARKS reportedly departed the Los Angeles area around 9/10/73 for Baltimore, Maryland. Investigation to locate PARKS in Baltimore has been negative to date.

The following individuals identified as OL, members, are the subjects of closed investigation by the Los Angeles Office:

MARY KATHLEEN CALDERON
Bufile 100-467135
Los Angeles file 100-81849

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SANDRA KAY DAFTARIAN
Bufile 100-472143
Los Angeles file 100-79208

ANTOINETTE DOMARACKI
Bufile 100-478696
Los Angeles file 100-83199

RAYFORD JONES ELLIOTT
Bufile 100-469794
Los Angeles file 100-78337

HARRIET MAO ELLIOTT
Bufile 100-475534
Los Angeles file 100-80871

MERYLE GAIL FISHER
Bufile 100-477745
Los Angeles file 100-81743

JAMES GODBOLD GWIN
Bufile 100-474818
Los Angeles file 100-80599

EARL GERALD MASSEY
Bufile 100-477071
Los Angeles file 100-80866

FRANCISCO MENDEZ
Bufile 105-239009
Los Angeles file 100-81300

ANTHONY SAMUEL ROBERTS
Bufile 100-475626
Los Angeles file 100-80375

STEVEN PAUL WEINGARTEN
Bufile 100-475635
Los Angeles file 100-79646

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MARJA LOUISE WESSELS (Los Angeles file 100-81850) is the subject of a 100-DEAD file in view of her current status as a student at La Puente High School, La Puente, California.

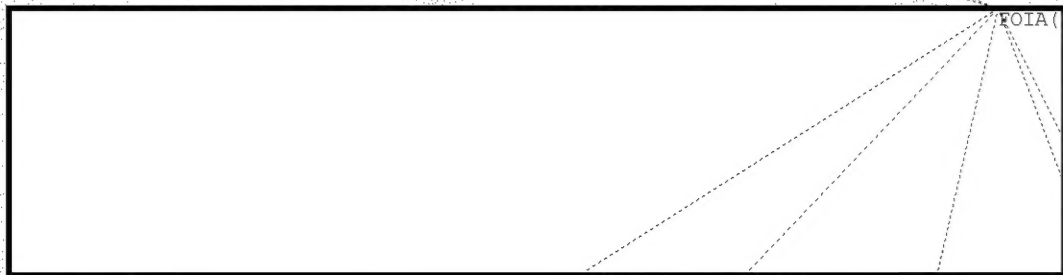
MARVIN TRIEGER (Bufile 100-438321, Los Angeles file 100-62044) was formerly on the National Headquarters staff of the Spartacist League. As of 1/31/73, TRIEGER was residing in Berkeley, California.

Information concerning local organizational structure, the identities of local leaders and members, and local front groups is not being included in this report as specific information of this type is included in the organizational reports of auxiliary offices.

LOS ANGELES INFORMANTS

[redacted] was a member-informant of the OL until [redacted] when he terminated his association with said organization.

The following sources are currently being targeted toward obtaining membership in the OL:



[redacted] continue to regularly provide information concerning OL members and activities in the Los Angeles area. In addition, [redacted] is directing his attention toward penetration of this organization.

It is noted that with [redacted] Los Angeles no longer has a source for obtaining the "Spark", the internal newsletter of the OL. The "Spark" has been a valuable source of information since it contains the current goals and programs of this organization and has been instrumental in identifying a number of OL members and activities throughout the country.

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✓ All offices receiving a copy of this report are requested to intensify their efforts in developing member-informants of the OL.

Los Angeles, in an effort to develop informants, has instituted a program of conducting physical surveillances of organizational and front group meetings. These surveillances have had limited success due to the fact that many attendees arrive at these meetings in car pools. Identification of individuals attending these functions is often limited only to the driver of the vehicle. Los Angeles has considered requesting Bureau authority to conduct photographic surveillances, however, information concerning the time and location of OL functions often is received too late to make such a request.

In order to alleviate this problem and obtain the maximum benefit of future surveillances, the Bureau is requested to consider authorizing the use of photographic equipment for all surveillances conducted of OL-sponsored activities.

If the above request is not considered advisable, it is requested that consideration be given to delegating authority to Special Agents in Charge for the approval of the use of photographic equipment in this case.

Los Angeles, in an attempt to identify OL members and associates, has obtained telephone toll records of the telephone utilized by MICHAEL KENNETH KLONSKY for the period August, 1973 through November, 1973. Pertinent leads resulting therefrom have been set forth by separate communication.

MAIL COVERS

Los Angeles currently maintains mail covers on the following Post Office Boxes (POBs):

	<u>Subscriber</u>
POB 2278 Bell Gardens, California	"The Call"

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	<u>Subscriber</u>
POB 2641 Bell Gardens, California	MICHAEL KLONSKY
POB 54902, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California	OL
POB 3391 Huntington Park, California	Esperanto Language Club (LYNN BARBARA SIMPSON)

For the information of the Bureau, in order to simplify administrative handling of this investigation, Los Angeles is opening separate cases on "The Call" and the Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization. Pertinent information concerning these subjects will continue to be incorporated in the six-month organizational reports of captioned organization. Separate reports will not be submitted under the individual captions, UACB.

SURVEILLANCES

The Special Agent observing the departure of the OL-sponsored Student Delegation from Los Angeles International Airport on 7/29/73 was RICHARD J. HANF.

Special Agents conducting a spot check of the Unios Book Store on 2/11/74 were JAMES J. SMITH and KENNETH A. JACOBSEN.

Special Agents conducting a surveillance of meetings of East Los Angeles Cell and the Steel Workers Cell of the OL on 1/13/74 were RICHARD J. HANF and JAMES J. SMITH.

Special Agents conducting a surveillance of 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, on 1/13/74, were RICHARD J. HANF and JAMES J. SMITH.

Special Agents conducting a surveillance of 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, on 1/20/74, were RICHARD J. HANF, KENNETH A. JACOBSEN and JAMES J. SMITH.

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FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

LA 100-79197

FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i) (1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

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LA 100-79197

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 2/5/74, Supervisor JAMES L. CLOAR, JR. and SAs RICHARD J. HANF and JAMES J. SMITH contacted Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) JERRY L. NEWTON at Los Angeles concerning the possibility of obtaining subpoenas in order to monitor the activities of bank accounts being maintained by "The Call" and MICHAEL KLONSKY. AUSA NEWTON advised that he would have to research the legality of such action before authorizing said subpoenas.

On 2/28/74, AUSA NEWTON advised that after consulting with Department of Justice attorneys, he has determined that since the FBI's investigation of the OL is not currently pointed towards establishing a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 or 2385, it would be in abuse of the Grand Jury System to request a subpoena to monitor any of the bank accounts of the OL or its members on a continuous basis. Consequently, the request for subpoenas was denied.

Los Angeles sources have been unable to furnish any additional information concerning the OL-sponsored Workers Delegation reportedly currently touring the PRC.

On 2/13/74, GEORGE K. FONG, Supervisor of Operations, Korean Airlines, Los Angeles, California, advised that a review of the records of Korean Airlines failed to disclose any indication that RUTH HYDE or DAVID SIMPSON was a passenger on any Korean Airlines flight since 1/1/74.

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LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

(It is noted that San Francisco report, dated 10/10/73, reflects that [REDACTED] is a member-informant of the OL. As an OL member, source should be regularly receiving copies of the "Spark".)

(1) Will contact [REDACTED] and obtain the January, 1974 issue of "Spark" and forward copies of same to the Los Angeles and Chicago Offices.

(2) Will arrange with [REDACTED] to obtain all future issues of "Spark" and furnish copies of same to Los Angeles and Chicago until such time as Los Angeles obtains its own source for this publication.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: (1) Will continue to follow the activities of the OL.

(2) Will continue efforts to develop member-informants in the OL.

(3) Will attempt to obtain the full details of the OL-sponsored Workers Delegation to the PRC.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-79197-831

LA T-2

[REDACTED]

100-79197-728

LA T-3

[REDACTED]

100-79197-1084

- L -
COVER PAGE

LA 100-79197

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-4
An unidentified
source of the
Houston Office

100-79197-843, 1084

LA T-5
[REDACTED]

100-79197-916

LA T-6
[REDACTED]

100-79197-728, 744, 745, 771,
908, 941, 1059, 1077

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
[REDACTED]

100-79197A-22

Orally to SA RICHARD J. HANF,
instant report, pages 18, 26, 36

LA T-7
[REDACTED]

100-79197-752, 862, 902, 1019,
1074

LA T-8
[REDACTED]

LA T-9
Set forth separately

LA T-10
[REDACTED]

LA T-11
Set forth separately

LA T-12
[REDACTED]

100-79197-831, 832

LA T-13
[REDACTED]

100-79197-683, 1247

LA T-14
Set forth separately

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COVER PAGE

LA 100-79197

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-15

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

LA T-16

[REDACTED]

100-79197-821

LA T-17

Set forth separately

LA T-18

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-19

[REDACTED]

100-79197-511, 683

LA T-20

[REDACTED]

100-79197-939, 969

LA T-21

Set forth separately

LA T-22

Set forth separately

LA T-23

Set forth separately

LA T-24

[REDACTED]

100-79197-1089

LA T-25

Set forth separately

LA T-26

Set forth separately

LA T-27

[REDACTED]

Orally to SA RICHARD J. HANF,
instant report, pages 40, 90

[REDACTED]

100-79197-1015

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LA 100-79197

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-28

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

100-80783-159

LA T-29

Set forth separately

LA T-30

[REDACTED]

100-79197-830, 861

LA T-31

[REDACTED]

100-79197-939

LA T-32

Set forth separately

LA T-33

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-34

Set forth separately

LA T-35

[REDACTED]

100-79197-1190, 1223

[REDACTED]

LA T-36

Set forth separately

LA T-37

Set forth separately

LA T-38

Set forth separately

LA T-39

Set forth separately

LA T-40

[REDACTED]

100-79197-831

LA T-41

[REDACTED]

100-79197-1221

LA 100-79197

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-42

100-79197-831

LA T-43

[REDACTED]

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

LA T-44

100-79197-1213

LA T-45

[REDACTED]

LA T-46

100-79467-116

LA T-47

[REDACTED]

LA T-48

100-79197-965, 1067

LA T-49

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of: RICHARD J. HANF
Date: 3/12/74

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-79197

Bureau File #: 105-218820

Title: OCTOBER LEAGUE
(MARXIST-LENINIST)Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - OCTOBER LEAGUE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINA

Synopsis: The October League (OL) National Headquarters is located in Los Angeles, California. The OL currently has chapters in nine cities. Organizational structure set forth. OL membership estimated between 150 to 200 nationally. OL members in Los Angeles estimated at approximately 35. OL national leaders and leaders of the Los Angeles District set forth. The political newspaper of the OL is "The Call", published in Los Angeles. OL relations with the People's Republic of China set forth. OL relations with other revolutionary organizations set forth. OL activities in Los Angeles, California, set forth.

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DETAILS:~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

A. ORIGIN AND SCOPE

The October League (OL) was formed in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, as an informal group of Marxist-Leninist (M-L) individuals with the purpose of instilling in the working class a M-L philosophy. In late 1971, its founders decided to organize nationally to form a new communist party in the United States based upon the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung, with the purpose of uniting and leading the working class and its allies, the oppressed minorities, in a military insurrection to establish a new proletarian state. Numerous leaders of the OL have visited the People's Republic of China to solicit the support of the Chinese Government in the OL's revolutionary activities.

LA T-1 (7/19/73)

ROBERT BERSCHINSKI from the Atlanta, Georgia District of the October League and a member of the Central Committee of the OL, met with a group of people on June 16 - 17, 1973. During this meeting BERSCHINSKI set forth the following history of the OL:

...The original membership was totally white and came out of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)/ Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM). In 1970, RYM II floundered due to lack of communist leadership. Then persons from RYM II organized two collectives -- one in Los Angeles and one in Atlanta. The one in Atlanta was called the Georgia Communist League (GCL) and the one in Los Angeles, the OL. The analysis of the two collectives was that the spontaneous struggles which had erupted in the United States did not have the proper guidance due to the failure of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) to provide leadership. Therefore, it was felt that these collectives should retreat into a study of M-L theory and prepare themselves to lead the movement and provide anti-revisionist opposition to the Communist Party (CP). At this time the Communist Workers Collective in

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Los Angeles, led by MARV TREIGER, worked closely with the OL and the GCL. The aim of the three collectives was to form a group of anti-imperialist collectives that could then federate and form a party. They saw party building as the only factor and withdrew from all work in the mass movement. It was felt that any attempt to lead mass struggles at this time would be reformist in practice. Then TREIGER became critical of Chairman MAO, saying that MAO made compromises with reformists and his group split from the other two and joined the Spartacist League (SPL).

The GCL and the OL decided to re-evaluate their line and struggle against ultra-left tendencies. Through their experience in factory work, they realized it was necessary to develop theory based on practice. Trying to build a party based on unrelated theory had led them to a Trotskyist line.

The actual formation of the OL took place in April, 1972, with the GCL dropping its name and in addition a third group in the Oakland, Berkeley area joined with the Los Angeles and Atlanta groups.

SDS was founded during June 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960s functioned as the leading New Left, campus-based student organization in the U. S. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains its national headquarters at the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) Office, 139 Main Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June 1969 until its closing in February 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage," with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

RYM, an anti-imperialist revolutionary youth organization, was organized in 1969 from the RYM II faction of the SDS. Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, RYM failed to gain support and by the end of 1970 it had ceased to exist as a national organization.

SDS was founded during June 1962 at Port Huron, Michigan, and during the 1960s functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the U. S. In June 1969, internal factionalism produced a split within SDS and the SDS/WSA emerged. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and is presently dominated and influenced by the PLP.

The PLP, founded in 1965 by former members of the CPUSA, who assertedly followed a Chinese Communist line, is a revolutionary M-L organization dedicated to a dictatorship of the working class.

The "Red Worker", the political newspaper of the GCL in Volume 1, Number 1, dated October, 1971, GCL described itself as follows:

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The GCL (M-L) is an organization of revolutionary communists. We work in the shops, factories and mills of this city. We have taken an active part in many of the struggles of working people to improve living and working conditions. As Communists we are distinguished from other working men and women only by this: At all times we point out the ultimate aim of the class struggle-socialist revolution and communism-and at all stages we strive to prepare the working class to fight for this aim.

The Spartacist League was founded in 1964, by former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The objective of the SPL is to destroy the capitalistic system and create a working-class system. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA T-1 (7/19/73)

ROBERT BERSCHINSKI (supra) stated June 16 - 17, 1973, that the OL operates openly in seven cities: Los Angeles, Oakland, Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago and Detroit.

"The Call"(April 1973)

"The Call" is self described as the political newspaper of the OL.

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The above issue contains an article on page 12, captioned "OL Expands Work". In this article it is stated that the OL has recently united with the Red Flag League (RFL) in the New York - New Jersey area.

LA T-2 advised on January 31, 1973, that the RFL was an ad hoc group organized in New York City, which participated in an anti-war march held November 4, 1972, in New York City.

LA T-3 (12/18/73)

On December 15, 1973, MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Chairman of the October League, spoke at the Prairie Fire Bookstore (PFB), Houston, Texas, concerning the current political issues and OL theory. KLONSKY also said the OL is organized in Houston now, which was the reason for his visit to Houston, and that anyone interested in working with the OL in any capacity should contact BECKY BRENNER.

LA T-4 has advised that REBECCA ADOLPHINA BRENNER is a self-admitted member of the OL in Houston, Texas.

LA T-5 advised during July 1973, that the PFB, 2912 Wentworth Street, Houston, Texas, was opened in March 1973 by a former member of the PLP. Source stated that the bookstore retails M-L MAO type communist literature obtained from China, Vietnam, Cuba, North Korea, Albania, Ireland, Australia, Mexico, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and other countries; it also handles literature about the war in Vietnam, black liberation, Chicano liberation and women's liberation. The store also sells various articles imported from the Republic of China, such as sculpture, soap, wood carvings, jewelry, woven tapestries, workers hats and embroidered purses.

B. Aims and Purposes

LA T-6 (6/16/72)

Source furnished a copy of the document entitled, "Statement of Political Unity of the GCL and the OL.

The following excerpts from this document set forth the aims and purposes of the OL.

"The Georgia Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) and the October League (Marxist-Leninist) have combined their forces in principled organizational unity..

...The objective of such unity is to take a step closer towards the construction of a new communist party based on the guiding principles of the revolutionary theory of Marxism - Leninism - MAO Tse-tung Thought. We are firm in our understanding that there must be a revolutionary party which is built upon the Marxist-Leninist theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, if there is to be a successful revolution...

...The potential exists to educate and bring up the political consciousness of thousands, to unite with the advanced elements of the working class and its allies to forge a core of revolutionary fighters into a new party...

...We must stress again that such a vanguard organization cannot be built in isolation from the working classes, but only in the closest unity with them in the heat of class struggle. It is necessary for us at this time to go deep among the working masses at the factories and in the communities in order to unite with the advanced workers and to keep clear of idealism and all types of thinking which do not coincide with objective reality.

...We must mobilize the working class in struggle against United States imperialism and educate it in proletarian internationalism. We must also construct the broadest possible

united front within the United States, directed against imperialism and its double-dealing policies. We must resolutely support the three Indo-Chinese peoples and other oppressed nations in their just struggles against imperialism and all reaction. And we must strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and the peoples of the United States...

...The general strategic aim of the revolution in the United States, where capitalism has reached its highest stage and where the principal contradiction is between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, must be to replace bourgeois rule with proletarian rule -- the dictatorship of the proletariat...

...Communists fight for the day to day interests of the people, and not to do so would be entirely wrong. But it is the duty of communists to sum up the experience of these struggles, to educate the masses of people in a revolutionary spirit, and to show them that their fundamental problems can only be solved by the complete destruction of United States imperialism...

...While we must master all forms of struggle (for example, participation in elections), the only way that socialism can be established in the United States is through military insurrection, the smashing of the (total) tarian state based on an army of the workers. This is a universal principle of Marxism-Leninism. To pose any other possibility is to create illusions and to disarm the people in their struggle...

...Within the United States we must build a multi-national communist party which reflects the national make-up of the whole working class, and truly represents the interests of the whole class...

...To make socialist revolution and attain its final aims, the United States proletariat must narrow its target (isolating the tiny handful of monopoly capitalist), build an

iron band of unity with the oppressed nations and national minorities here, and link itself closely with the broad masses of toiling and oppressed people in revolutionary struggle to overthrow imperialism...

...A communist party must be a fighting organization. - It must be vigorous and have an iron will. Made up only of the most devoted, selfless communists -- the finest representatives of the working class -- such a party must practice democratic centralism, have a division of labor, and must be able to master all forms of work necessary (open and secret, legal and illegal, parliamentary and mass, strikes, and armed insurrections)...

...A Bolshevik-type party is a party of the proletariat and must enjoy the closest and firmest links with the class. Only through integration with the working masses, and most importantly, basing itself on factory nuclei, and wholehearted participation in the mass struggle, can this goal be achieved....

...While, at the present time, our main practical work is among the factory workers of all nationalities, communists must also actively participate in the mass anti-imperialist movement. This movement is a firm basis of support for the struggles of the oppressed peoples around the world and for the working class struggle in the United States...

LA T-6 (7/25/73)

Source furnished a copy of a 23 page booklet entitled, "Unity Statement October League (Marxist-Leninist)", which is self-described as a reprint of the unity statement of the GCL and the OL.

The introduction to this booklet dated May 1973, sets forth the following:

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"The Unity Statement, which follows, outlines the basic programs of the OL...

...We in the OL are dedicated to ending the exploitation and suffering of the people under the imperialist system. We believe to accomplish this end, as we outline in the Unity Statement, we must employ three main weapons: a communist party, a broad united front, and armed struggle.

Since its founding, the OL has begun to dig deep roots among the masses, particularly among the workers in the large factories around the country. We have taken an active part in building the united front against imperialism and its vicious policies at home and abroad...

PARTY BUILDING

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

Source furnished a pamphlet titled "Party Building in the U. S., October League (M-L)", dated Spring, 1973. This pamphlet is self-described as a collection of articles which appeared in "The Call" the political newspaper of the OL. The following are excerpts from this pamphlet:

...for revolution to be successful here in the U. S. for the imperialists to be overthrown and for a socialist government, a workers' government, to be established, the three main weapons of revolution must be taken up by the masses. A Party armed with Marxism-Leninism- MAO Tse-tung thought, using the method of self criticism and linked to the masses of the people, a United Front of all those that can be united to oppose imperialism and its policies of war and fascism; and the armed struggle of the masses aimed at the dictatorship of the imperialists -- all three are necessary.

All of these weapons must be developed simultaneously according to the level of the struggle. However, at each stage of development, one of the three must be stressed. At this period, it is the central task of U. S. communists to build a new communist party and all other work must be developed in accordance with this task.

...Today, we must work and push for a multi-national party. Where necessary, some national forms might be preserved even after the Party is built if it will bring minority forces into the Party and help forge class unity. But ideologically and organizationally the Party must be united with a single center.

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Within the Party and the present communist organizations, there must be a type of "division of labor".

The white communists must take on the main responsibility for work among the white workers and especially for combatting chauvinism and in that way, push the unity of the class forward.

To the degree that this task is carried out, and white workers are brought into the struggle to take the side of the Black and other minority workers, this will make the special job of the minority cadre that much easier. Their special duty is while working among the class as a whole, to work among the minority workers and combat narrow nationalism which directs itself against the white workers rather than against the monopolists:

One more important organizational task calls for communists to build their present organizations along Leninist lines so that the party is formed on a sound basis. First, they must be built at the point of production on the basis of the factory nuclei or concentration.

This will help insure its proletarian character and prepare it for the greatest organizational task ahead, that of leading proletarian revolution and building workers' organs of rule.

Source in addition furnished a copy of the August, 1973 issue of "Spark", which contains a section titled "Resolution On Work In The Communist Movement". Following are excerpts from this article:

"...The OL is not seen as a permanent organization, but as a transitional organization which will cease to exist with the birth of a new communist party in the U. S. While we place our greatest efforts and enthusiasm into strengthening our ranks and recruiting vanguard fighters into our organization, we do this in the perspective of building not only the OL, but the communist party.

This means, in particular, training non-OL cadre as well as OL cadre; working in the closest spirit of cooperation with other communist groups both in practical tasks and in party-building work; combating group chauvinism and sectarianism; carrying out theoretical exchanges as well as cadre exchanges; and finally, reaching unity through merger on an organizational level...

LA T-7 (9/6/73)

On the question of building an American Communist Party (M-L) to lead the proletarian revolution, the OL believes the most important task of the movement is to build the Party now and sees itself as the core of the party; the Revolutionary Union (RU) believes its primary task is to raise the political consciousness of the working masses who will rise up, necessitating the formation of the Party at the same time.

The RU was founded in early 1968 and is a militant semiclandestine organization. Its objectives, as set out in its publications, are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working-class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence.

LA T-7 (10/15/73)

The National leadership of the RU is very concerned over recent information the OL is planning to announce the formation of "the Party" in the near future. Included in the Party being formed by OL is I Wor Kuen (IWK) remnants of the International Black Workers Congress (IBWC) currently located on the West Coast, and the organization being formed around the Guardian newspaper in New York. OL is expected to announce the formation of their "Party" in early 1974.

The IWK was formed in New York City in 1969 by ethnic Chinese youth. It has headquarters at 24 Market Street, New York City, where it distributes pro-Marxist literature. The IWK publication "Getting Together" proclaims support for Communist China as well as for revolutionary armed war.

The IBWC is self-described as "an organization of black workers and students who have joined together to further the revolutionary struggle in the U. S. and other parts of the world, to consolidate many existing organizations and to build unity among the revolutionary Third World forces."

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical news weekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

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LA T-7 (11/20/73)

The OL is reportedly well on its way to announcing the formation of its own party.

LA T-6 (2/1/74)

There has been no indication from the OL leadership in Los Angeles, California, that the OL is planning to announce the formation of the new Communist Party (M-L) in the near future.

C. LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND MAILING ADDRESSES

1. LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

LA T-6 (2/1/73)

The National Headquarters of the OL continues to be in Los Angeles, California. The residence of MICHAEL KLONSKY serves as the unofficial National Headquarters of the OL.

OL meetings continue to be held at the residences of OL members and affiliates. The times and locations are varied in an effort to evade detection by the FBI and local government intelligence agencies.

The only physical facilities which the OL is known to maintain is an office for publishing "The Call", which is located in the Los Angeles, California area.

OL chapters in other districts are believed to operate in the same manner as the Los Angeles Chapter and are believed to be headquartered in the residences of OL leaders in the district.

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2. MAILING ADDRESSES

Los Angeles, California

"The Call" (September 1973)

The masthead of this newspaper reflects a mailing address for the OL of Post Office Box 54902 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California, 90054.

LA T-8 (2/11/74)

Post Office Box 54902, Terminal Annex, continues to be used by the OL.

"The Call" (January, 1974)

The masthead of the January 1974 issue of this newspaper reflects a mailing address for "The Call" of Post Office 2278, Bell Gardens, California, 90201.

LA T-9 (5/25/73)

Post Office Box 2641, Bell Gardens, California, 90201, was rented February 2, 1971, by FREDERICK KLONSKY (infra). Those persons entitled to receive mail at this box are MICHAEL KLONSKY, PATRICIA BARTON (infra) and SUSAN EANET (infra).

LA T-10 (2/8/74)

Post Office Box 2641, Bell Gardens, California, continues to be utilized by MICHAEL KLONSKY and SUSAN EANET.

LA T-11 (9/12/73)

Post Office Box 3391, Huntington Park, California, was rented by LYNN SIMPSON (infra), on March 13, 1973. SIMPSON indicated this box was to be used by the Esperanto Language Club, which she described as a language club. This box was rented until June 30, 1974.

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Atlanta, Georgia

LA T-12 (5/28/73)

The OL's mailing address in Atlanta, Georgia, is Post Office Box 50321, Atlanta, Georgia.

Baltimore, Maryland

LA T-13 (9/27/73)

The OL has a mailing address in Baltimore of Post Office Box 2456, Baltimore, Maryland, 21203.

LA T-14 (2/6/74)

The Baltimore Chapter of the OL is receiving mail at Post Office Box 6064, Baltimore, Maryland.

Boston, Massachusetts

LA T-15 (12/26/73)

The OL has indicated a mailing address in Boston of Post Office Box 586, Roxbury Crossing, Boston, Massachusetts, 02120.

Chicago, Illinois

The OL is not known to have a mailing address in Chicago, Illinois.

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Detroit, Michigan

LA T-15 (11/28/73)

The OL is using a mailing address in Detroit of Post Office Box 45, Harper Station, Detroit, Michigan, 48213.

Houston, Texas

The OL is not known to have a mailing address in Houston.

New York, New York

LA T-15 (12/28/73)

The OL has indicated a mailing address in the New York City area of Post Office Box 1683, Brooklyn, New York, 11202.

Oakland, California

R. M. TERRY,
Executive Vice President,
Aladdin Heating Corporation,
1111 Aladdin Avenue,
San Leandro, California
(8/3/72)

On or about March 30, 1972, the OL distributed literature at the Aladdin Heating Corporation, 1111 Aladdin Avenue, San Leandro, California. The literature stated the OL could be contacted through Post Office Box 3061, Oakland, California 94609.

Records of the U.S. Post Office, Oakland, California, disclosed that Post Office Box 3061 was taken out in the name of the OL Motorcycle Club by PATRICIA KLONSKY (infra).

LA T-16 (8/28/72)

In August 1972, the OL maintained Post Office Box 8243, Emerville Station, Oakland, California.

D. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

LA T-6 (10/24/72)

Source made available a copy of a document entitled, "Spark I" dated June 1972.

This document sets forth the organizational structure for the OL. Excerpts from this document have been extracted and are set forth.

....."The highest leading body of our organization is the Congress. The Congress sums up the experience of the whole organization, evaluates the objective situation and decides on the general policy and tasks for the next period. The Congress elects the Central Committee. Delegates to the Congress are elected at conventions held at the District level. The ratio of number of delegates to the membership is flexible, depending on the circumstances. Besides the elected delegates, all the Central Committee members attend the Congress also. The Central Committee is responsible for convening a Congress at least once a year. Under special conditions, the Congress may be convened early or postponed.

"The Central Committee guides the organization in all its work between Congresses. Its task is to put into effect the decisions of the Congress. The Number of Central Committee members will change according to changing circumstances. At the Unity Conference the number of Central Committee members elected should be five (5). The Central Committee has the right to co-opt new members when necessary, but co-opted members should not make up

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a majority on the committee.

"The Central Committee should elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and make a division of labor within the CC. An executive committee should be elected. The entire CC should meet every three months if possible.

"Under the Central Committee, the organization is divided into Districts. Presently, we have three districts, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and Oakland. Immediately after our Unity Conference, the new CC should appoint a District Organizer for each city. The District Organizer and the cell leaders in each district will serve as the District Committee until a District Convention can be called when a District Committee will be elected by delegates from the cells. The new District Committee will elect the District Organizer, subject to approval by the CC.

"The task of the District Committee is to implement the decisions of the Congress under the direction of the CC.

"The cell is the basic unit of the organization. The cells provide the basic tie between the organization and the masses. Like the cells of the body - the cells make our organization a living thing. At this time we have shop cells, community cells and city cells (Oakland, for example). It is our goal to have shop cells make up the majority and to clearly organize ourselves along factory lines.

"When a new cell is set up, the District Committee appoints a cell leader. Thereafter, the cell leader is elected by the cell.

"The Central Committee will appoint commissions as needed to help the CC with its work. These commissions would not be policy-making bodies, but they would make decisions in the process of carrying out the policy decided on by the CC..".

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LA T-1 (7/19/73)

ROBERT BERSCHINSKI (supra) met with a group of people on June 16 - 17, 1973. During this meeting BERSCHINSKI described the organizational structure of the OL as follows:

The basic unit is the cell which consists of four to eight people who are usually based within a specific factory. There is a cell leader and the cell operates as a collective unit. Its function is to take the line of the October League and to apply it within the shop. Other cells are concerned with community organizing such as those within LaRaza Unida, the East Los Angeles Community (a Chicano ghetto). There are also cells within the Afro-American community in Atlanta. Some cells are also based on college campuses and lead student movements. Every member of the October League must be a member of a cell.

The next level of organization is the District Committee which is composed of a representative from each cell within a city. There are usually five to eight people on a district committee and they are elected yearly at a district congress. Their election is based on class stand, theoretical clarity, and practical work. The decision-making body for the district is to assign cadre to new areas and make decisions about participation in various struggles on a local level. They make monthly reports for feedback in order to correct tactical errors. Each district committee elects a district leader. Along with the election of a district committee, the district congress also elects representatives to attend the national congress.

The national congress is held once a year. The national congress considers work for the following year and passes resolutions which comprise its political line for the following year.

The central committee is elected at the national congress. This is the highest body of the October League. It in turn elects a three member executive committee which meets three times each year. They will not say how many people are on the central committee; however, eight to ten are believed to serve. The central committee must have one member from each district. It may then add members whose names are not known to the organization, so that the entire membership of the central committee will not be known to the police forces of the United States. It is felt that if there were ever a crackdown against October League members, the police forces would not be able to arrest all of the leaders. Although the central committee is responsible for the implementation of the general line, the executive committee supervises the day-to-day implementation.

There are also committees within the organization, separate from the cells, composed of cell members such as the newspaper group, and the liaison committee.

The central committee has the power to reverse decisions of the national congress. Although the central committee is ratified by the national congress, it is felt that the decisions of the central committee do not have to be ratified. If the central committee should make a wrong decision, that decision can be rectified. An example given concerned a decision by the central committee to have all cells put out shop papers. Several cells had difficulty in maintaining the paper and they felt as if this was a grave error. Through feedback from cells to the central committee, the central committee then reversed itself and no longer required cells to publish shop papers. Feedback is in the form of monthly reports to the central committee from the cell level. Regarding those persons who are in leadership positions, they achieve these positions by having led various struggles. All committees which are elected in the October League have the right to choose members who have not been elected by the electorate. The principle of co-optation applies to all levels of decision.

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E. LEADERSHIP

1. NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Central Committee

LA T-6 (7/25/73)

At the OL National Congress held July 21 - 22, 1973, at an unknown location, the new Central Committee was elected, consisting of ten individuals, including the following:

MICHAEL KLONSKY (Chairman);
EILEEN KLEHR (Vice-Chairwoman);
LYNN BARBARA SIMPSON, nee WELLS;
SUSAN JUDITH KLONSKY, nee EANET;
PATRICIA BARTON KLONSKY;
MAURICE HERNANDEZ;
FREDERICK ALLEN KLONSKY;
SHERMAN MILLER;
LARRY F. MILLER.

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

The tenth member elected to the OL Central Committee is CHARLES COSTIGAN, who is believed to be from the Atlanta, Georgia area.

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LA T-6 (8/8/73)

The constitution of the OL has been changed to allow the Central Committee to co-opt new members, but the co-opted members cannot exceed 50 percent of the current membership of the Central Committee. In addition, the Central Committee does not have to disclose to the general membership the identities of its co-opted members or the assignments given to these new members.

Executive Committee

LA T-6 (8/8/73)

The size of the Executive Committee has not been made known but MICHAEL KLONSKY, LYNN WELLS and EILEEN KLEHR are members of the new Executive Committee.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LA T-6 (7/18/73)

MICHAEL KLONSKY is the Chairman of the Central Committee, and is responsible for directing the activities of the organization and is the editor of "The Call".

LYNN SIMPSON is the Treasurer of the OL, and is responsible for secret and open work, recruitment, transportation, security and is editor of the "Spark".

SHERMAN MILLER is responsible for Afro-American work.

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PATRICIA KLONSKY is the District Organizer for the OL in the Oakland District.

EILEEN KLEHR is responsible for liaison with other organizations.

LA T-6 (7/29/73)

SUSAN KLONSKY is responsible for internal education.

LA T-6 (11/21/73)

PATRICIA BARTON KLONSKY has been removed from the Central Committee and has resigned from the OL.

National Commissions

Women's Commission

LA T-6 (5/21/73)

LYNN WELLS is Chairwoman of the National Women's Commission. Other members of the Commission are JOSEPH DOMARACKI, SUSAN KLONSKY and JANET ROBERTS.

LA T-6 advised on September 6, 1973, that JANET ROBERTS has resigned from the OL.

Labor Commission

LA T-6 (5/21/73)

BARBARA JOYCE ORTIZ and DAVID SAMUEL SIMPSON are members of the OL's National Labor Commission.

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LA T-6 (1/31/74)

MICHAEL KLONSKY is the Chairman of the OL's National Labor Commission.

Latino Commission
Trade Union Commission
Afro-American Commission
Chicano Commission

LA T-6 (11/29/73)

Source furnished the October 1973 issue of "Spark", which contains an article captioned "Time to Expand -- September Central Committee Report". This article reflects that at the September 1973 meeting of the OL's Central Committee four new commissions were established to guide the OL's work among minorities. These commissions are the Trade Union Commission, Afro-American Commission, Chicano Commission and Latino Commission.

This article reflects that 25 percent of the OL cadre are concentrated in the auto and steel industry, and these two basic industries are the main concentration of the OL's trade union work. To aid this work, both auto and steel sections of the Trade Union Commission were established.

This article set forth the responsibilities of these commissions as follows:

The Afro-American Commission is responsible for conducting active liaison work with various Afro-American revolutionary groups which have an active interest in Marxism-Leninism and which are organizing among workers.

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The Latino Commission is charged with working closely with individuals and organizations concerned with the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, as well as with other Latino peoples in the U. S. and with revolutionary groups from Latin America.

The Chicano Commission will focus its major attention on developing the work in East Los Angeles. The Commission will also initiate internal education programs on the history and development of the Chicano people and their struggle.

LA T-17 (10/19/73)

The OL's National Trade Union Commission recently issued a "Directive On Establishing Local Trade Union Commissions". This directive instructed all districts to appoint a local trade union commission. The basic practical tasks of the commissions were listed as 1) building the rank and file caucus movement; 2) organizing the organized; 3) developing city-based anti-imperialist solidarity committees; and 4) training communists from among the workers.

3. DISTRICT LEADERSHIP

Atlanta District

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

CHARLES COSTIGAN, who resides in the Atlanta, Georgia area, is a member of the OL's Central Committee.

LA T-12 (9/14/73)

ROBERT BERSCHINSKI, a former member of the OL's Central Committee, is a leader of the OL in Atlanta, Georgia.

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LA T-18 (3/8/73)

ANN WEICHBROD had recently indicated that she was the secretary of the OL in Atlanta.

LA T-1 (2/28/73)

OL interorganizational work for the OL in the south is done primarily by JIM SKILLMAN and BOB BERSCHINSKI.

Baltimore District

LA T-19 (8/1/73)

HENRY CHARLES TOPPER and HELEN TOPPER, nee SELHORST, are the current guiding forces behind the Maryland Chapter of the OL.

Chicago District

LA T-7 (7/13/73)

FRED KLONSKY is considered to be the leader of the Chicago area OL along with IRENE KRUELL.

LA T-7 (10/15/73)

The OL is sending one of its top national leaders from the Los Angeles, California area to Chicago, as the current Chicago OL leader, FRED KLONSKY, has not done the job. This new Chicago OL leader is a female.

LA T-20 (11/16/73, 12/7/73)

FRED KLONSKY has stated that his time is taken up with organizing for the OL and he travels throughout the Midwest in this regard.

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Detroit District

LA T-7 (1/7,8,14,15/74)

OL leaders EILEEN KLEHR and SHERMAN MILLER have moved to Detroit, Michigan.

Investigation by the Detroit Division of the FBI has determined that BRENDA W. SIMPSON, a white female identified as "LYNN from California", moved into 11760 Evanton, Detroit, Michigan, sometime during November 1973. This individual is believed to be LYNN BARBARA SIMPSON.

Houston Division

LA T-3 (12/18/73)

MIKE KLONSKY spoke at the Prairie Fire Bookstore in Houston on December 15, 1973. During his speech KLONSKY stated that the OL is organized in Houston now and that anyone interested in working with the OL in any capacity should contact BECKY BRENNER.

New York District

LA T-6 (4/30/73)

EILEEN KLEHR has moved from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, and will serve as the District Organizer for the OL in New York.

LA T-7 (1/7,8,14,15/74)

Reportedly, the New York Region of the RU is so well entrenched that OL leaders EILEEN KLEHR and SHERMAN MILLER have moved to Detroit, Michigan.

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Oakland District

LA T-6 (7/18/73)

PATRICIA KLONSKY is the District Organizer for the OL in the Oakland District.

LA T-6 (11/21/73)

PATRICIA KLONSKY has been removed from the OL's Central Committee and has resigned from the organization.

Los Angeles District

District Committee

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

The size of the District Committee in Los Angeles has been reduced and the new District Committee consists of the following individuals:

BARBARA JOYCE ORTIZ - Chairman;

DANIEL LEON BURSTEIN;

MAURICE HERNANDEZ;

KATHERINE ROSE SEAL;

JOSEPH DOMARACKI;

SUSAN KLONSKY;

BARBARA ORTIZ is the District Organizer for the OL in the Los Angeles District.

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Cells

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

There appears to be only three OL cells in the Los Angeles area.

The Martin-Marietta Cell has been reorganized and is now called the Steelworkers Cell. This cell includes all the OL members employed in the steel industry. JOSEPH DOMARACKI is the cell leader of this cell.

A new Autoworkers Cell has been organized and includes all members employed in the automobile industry. KATHERINE ROSE SEAL is the cell leader of this cell and EARL MASSEY is the Deputy Cell Leader.

The East Los Angeles cell continues to be centered around the Mexican-American Community of East Los Angeles. MAURICE HERNANDEZ remains the cell leader of this cell.

4. MEMBERSHIP

LA T-6 (10/24/73)

"Spark I", dated June, 1972 contains a section which sets forth conditions for membership in the OL. There conditions are that members must (1) uphold the general line of the organization; (2) work actively in a unit of the organization; (3) accept the discipline of the organization, and (4) pay dues.

This same document contains the following comment concerning membership:

"...keeping the organization as free as possible of agents and spies means that we need to organize a plan for investigating the background of members and especially of new recruits."

LA T-6 (12/1/72)

Prospective recruits for the OL are required to attend a series of Marxist study classes taught by OL members. During these classes the individual revolutionary zeal and acceptance of OL ideology are evaluated. Those individuals demonstrating a genuine revolutionary attitude are furnished a membership application. When a recruit satisfactorily completes the application, he is accepted as a probationary member of the OL. The probationary period lasts for 90 days after which the final decision is made as to whether or not the individual is to be accepted as a member.

F. MEMBERSHIP

1. NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

LA T-7 (7/13/73, 8/16/73, 9/6/73, 10/12/73)

Source advised on August 16, 1973, OL's national membership is estimated at approximately 150 to 200.

On September 6, 1973, source advised the national leadership of the RU is of the opinion that while the RU is currently the largest and most influential of the pro-Maoist revolutionary organizations in the U. S. and is still growing, the OL is growing at a faster rate and will someday overtake RU if the current trend continues.

On October 12, 1973, source advised that although the RU does not consider the OL's line strong enough to hold up in a debate between the two organizations, MICHAEL KLONSKY is believed to be a better organizer and more aggressive in recruiting, which has accounted for OL's rapid growth and influence within the pro-Maoist movement.

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2. LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

LA T-6 (1/31/74)

Source estimated there are approximately 35 members of the OL in the Los Angeles District.

Thirty-two individuals residing in the Los Angeles, California area have been identified as members of the OL.

G. FINANCES

LA T-6 (8/8/73)

Funds for the OL are obtained from dues paid by the organization's members and from donations.

The monthly dues levied upon each member is the equivalent of his gross pay for one day at his regular place of employment. If an individual is unemployed, he is not required to pay dues.

LA T-6 (1/31/74)

The OL is not known to have made an appeal for funds from any other subversive organization and appears to rely on members' dues and donations for its financing.

LA T-21 (5/31/73)

"The Call" maintains checking account number 01014978 at the Golden State Bank, 5716 East Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, California. This account was opened by PAMELA RUTH GWIN (supra) in October 1972, with an initial deposit of \$50.00.

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LA T-22 (1/31/74)

"The Call" continues to maintain a checking account at the Golden State Bank (GSB) (supra).

LA T-23 (6/13/73, 6/25/73)

PAMELA GWIN opened a savings account in the name of Call Magazine at the Pacific Savings and Loan Association, Bell Gardens Branch, 5740 East Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, California, on October 30, 1972. The account was opened with an initial deposit of \$50.00.

Source advised on June 25, 1973, that "The Call" maintains a safety deposit box at the Pacific Savings and Loan Association, Bell Gardens Branch.

LA T-23 (8/17/73)

Source advised that the current balance in "The Call" account at the Pacific Savings and Loan Association is \$61,000.

LA T-23 (11/14/73, 11/15/73)

On November 14, 1973, source advised that on that date MICHAEL KLONSKY withdrew \$48,359 from "The Call's" savings account at the Pacific Savings and Loan Association (supra). Source advised that KLONSKY then purchased a bank money order in that amount payable to the Bank of America. Source advised that the current balance in this account is \$5,765.97.

Source further advised that on the same date KLONSKY opened a one year time-certificate account in the name of "The Call" in the amount of \$9,551.54. Source advised that this money was derived from a bank money order on the Citizens and Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Georgia. This money order was dated October 5, 1973, and MICHAEL KLONSKY was shown as both the payor and the payee.

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On November 15, 1973, source advised that on the same date MICHAEL KLONSKY withdrew \$1,000 from "The Call" savings account and purchased a cashiers check in the same amount.

LA T-24 (1/14/74)

On October 5, 1973, MICHAEL KLONSKY purchased a Citizens and Southern National Bank Money Order Number 01010819 in the amount of \$9,551.54. KLONSKY purchased this Money Order with an official bank check number 07-803651 purchased from the West End Federal Savings and Loan, Atlanta, Georgia. The check was made out to MICHAEL KLONSKY.

Source further advised that KLONSKY had purchased the bank check at the West End Federal Savings and Loan on October 5, 1973, in cash.

LA T-23 (1/31/74)

It has been determined that the \$48,359.90 withdrawn from "The Call's" savings account at the Pacific Savings and Loan Association on November 14, 1973, was withdrawn by DANIEL LEON BURSTEIN rather than MICHAEL KLONSKY. BURSTEIN purchased a bank money order in the same amount in the name of "The Call" magazine. This money order was cashed at the Bank of America, Paramount Branch, Paramount, California. Source advised that the current balance in "The Call's" account is \$86.34.

LA T-23 (2/20/74)

The current balance in "The Call" savings account at the Pacific Savings and Loan Association is \$86.34.

LA T-25 (2/5/74)

"The Call" does not maintain a checking account at the Bank of America, Paramount Branch.

LA 100-79197

II. PUBLICATIONS

LA 100-79197

A. "THE CALL"

"The Call" is self described as the political newspaper of the OL.

"The Call" (1974)

This issue reflects that "The Call" is a monthly publication. Subscriptions for the newspaper costs \$4 for one year subscription, \$3 for servicemen, and \$2 for a six-month subscription. The masthead of this newspaper reflects a mailing address for the paper, Post Office Box 2278, Bell Gardens, California. Articles appearing in "The Call" are printed in both English and Spanish.

LA T-26 (8/20/73)

On August 15, 1973, MICHAEL KLONSKY and CARLOS CALCERON rented an office located at 14126 Orange Avenue, Paramount, California. KLONSKY stated the office was to be utilized by the Wilson - James Printing Company, which publishes "The Call". KLONSKY signed a two year lease running from August 15, 1973, to August 14, 1975, at a monthly rent of \$270. The first and last months' rent was paid in advance.

LA T-27 (2/20/74)

Wilson - Jones Printing Company is the front name used by the OL for publishing "The Call". Wilson - Jones Printing Company continues to occupy office space at 14126 Orange Avenue, Paramount, California.

"The Call" continues to be printed by the Riverside County Publishing Company, 4745 Hiers, Riverside, California.

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1. STAFF

LA T-6 (1/31/74)

MICHAEL KLONSKY is the Editor of "The Call".

LA T-23 (1/31/74)

According to MICHAEL KLONSKY, the following individuals are currently officers of "The Call Magazine":

DANIEL L. BURSTEIN - President

MICHAEL KLONSKY - Secretary

FRED KLONSKY - Treasurer

LA T-26 (8/20/73)

CARLOS CALDERON is the editor the "El Clarin", the Spanish language section of "The Call".

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2. "Using The Call"

LA T-6 (2/8/73)

Source furnished a copy of "Spark 5", dated January 1973.

This document contained an article captioned "Using The Call", reflecting the importance attributed to the newspaper by the OL leadership. Excerpts from this article are set forth below:

"The Call" is our greatest asset in trying to achieve our immediate and long-range goals.

"The Call" can be used by cadre in almost any kind of organizing. It is very useful to be able to show a contact an article on a topic of immediate interest to him. It is also good if he reads other articles and links the various struggles of the worldwide anti-imperialist movement together with his own. In this way "The Call" can help build all-round anti-imperialist and socialist consciousness.

There is another way we can use "The Call" and that is in achieving the immediate goals we have set for ourselves. The CC has decided to concentrate our practical activity on the upcoming contract negotiations (and probably strikes) in large industries, especially auto. To help in this task, "The Call" has published a number of articles (e.g., "GM Strikers Fight Speed-up," "Auto Workers Prepare for Strike," etc.) on the auto industry, and will regularly publish in-depth reports on different facets of the industry and the United Auto Workers (UAW) in the coming months. (How these can be used concretely is discussed below.) By taking these articles to auto and other kinds of workers we can help bring a communist perspective and communist leadership to these important working class struggles. Through them we can contribute to forging unity with other communist groups working in large industries.

Of course, the paper isn't worth much if it isn't distributed properly. Even the best paper can accomplish little unless it gets into the hands of the workers and other progressive people.

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The OL has achieved some successes in this respect in the last few months. To summarize:

We have been able to reach many, literally thousands, more people than ever before.

Sales at factory gates are steadily increasing. The paper has made a concerted effort to carry news of the workers' struggles in the factories around the country and to link them to broader political questions. Workers have responded favorably to this approach.

Comrades doing student work have sold many copies on campuses and have gotten some students to join them selling there or at factories.

Many smaller communist collectives and groups around the country have taken bundles of the paper and sold them energetically, often sending us copious comments on the articles. One collective takes up to 1,000 copies each month for distribution!

Many G.I.'s and prisoners have sent in for subscriptions at the reduced rates and have begun to use the paper in their organizing.

Not only have friends in this country sent in for the paper, but we have distributed it to Sweden, Japan, Hong Kong, Canada, Argentina, Mexico, China, and other countries. Fraternal parties and groups have responded favorably to the work of our organization.

Nonetheless, one main problem in distribution has been a lack of initiative on the part of the membership in using the paper. Too often we have acted as if "The Call" was just another burden heaped upon us, in addition to our shop work, meetings, study and family affairs.

This attitude is not caused by laziness, but rather by a lack of understanding on the part of our cadre of how

to use "The Call" properly to build the organization and the anti-imperialist movement.

It is very important that we all master the technique of selling and using "The Call". In this period of legality we can openly distribute the paper at factories, shopping centers, meetings, bookstores, etc. We must take full advantage of this period to do so. (The question of secret distribution is discussed below.)

Here are some ideas on how to distribute "The Call". Those with other experiences, both positive and negative, should send them in to "The Spark".

The central core of Call distribution has to be the factory group. Cadre working in a plant should choose several (maybe two or three) of the most advanced contacts, sit them down and discuss the content and nature of the paper with them. If they like the paper they should be encouraged to subscribe and to take a few papers to sell to their friends.

This core group should meet regularly to discuss how the distribution is going, and how the various "customers" have reacted to the paper. Those who are most interested should be encouraged to take subscriptions and to join the distribution group. That is, they too should take a few papers to sell to friends. In this way, over a period of time, a regular distribution network, resting on the advanced workers, can be build up in the factories.

Great care should be exercised to protect the secrecy of the contact group, since under a period of fascism it would be groups like this that would carry alot of responsibility for distributing the paper (and line of the organization) to the working class. In time, of course, some of the distributors might be recruited to the organization. But this is not a prerequisite. Many fine contacts who feel unable to join the organization might be able to do good work in Call distribution.

To print and distribute a newspaper requires money -- lots of it. As the paper grows, so will the need for money. The basic source of money has to be the masses. Unless they support their paper in the long run it can't survive. But other sources of money, e.g. donations from progressive petty-bourgeois individuals and groups can and must be developed. Usually these people are as eager as we are to keep their connection with the paper secret. We should help them in this.

In order to improve financing and distribution in general, the district leaders should send in monthly reports which include:

- a) a breakdown of sales (factory, political events, community, campus, etc.);
- b) the number given away and where;
- c) number going to bookstores;
- d) any extra financial contributions.

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3. DISTRIBUTION

The total number of subscribers to "The Call" is unknown.

LA T-6 (8/2/73)

On August 2, 1973, source furnished a copy of a document entitled, "Call Committee Newsletter, Number 1, July 1973". This newsletter indicates that "The Call" sales in the Los Angeles District have decreased from 500 papers sold in February of 1973, to less than 200 in May 1973. The decline in sales is attributed to the failure of "The Call" committee to function properly. Responsibilities of "The Call" committee are set forth as distribution, submission of articles to "The Call" staff, and education of the OL cadre as to how to use "The Call" as an organizing tool in mass work. The newsletter further reflects that the main emphasis for increasing sales will be on improving factory distribution, both external and internal.

LA T-3 (5/14/73, 5/24/73)

On May 3, 1973, two members of the OL were observed selling "The Call" at the gates of the Martin-Marietta Aluminum Company (supra).

Source advised on May 24, 1973, that members of the OL sold "The Call" at the gates of the General Motors Assembly Plant, 2500 South Tweedy Boulevard, South Gate, California, on May 21, 1973.

LA T-28 (8/7/73)

On August 3, 1973, two individuals were observed selling "The Call" at the Martin-Marietta Aluminum Company, 19200 South Western Avenue, Torrance, California.

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LA T-6 (9/6/73)

On August 26, 1973, three members of the OL sold "The Call" door-to-door in Compton, California.

LA T-29 (12/13/73)

On December 6, 1973, "The Call" was sold at the main gate of the Southwest Steel Rolling Mills, 9901 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California.

IV. "The Call" Sponsored Activities

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

On September 1, 1973, "The Call" sponsored a forum commemorating the martyrdom of Mexican-Americans who were killed in a riot in East Los Angeles on August 29, 1970. The speakers included CARLOS CALDERON and SHERMAN MILLER. The affair was held at the International Institute Auditorium, Boyle Heights, California.

LA T-30 (10/17/73, 10/29/73)

A leaflet included with the October issue of "The Call" reflects that the newspaper will hold a first anniversary celebration on October 28, 1973, at the Ash Grove, 8162 Melrose Avenue, Hollywood, California. Tickets for the affair cost \$10 and \$25.

Source advised on October 29, 1973, that "The Call" first anniversary celebration was held October 28, 1973, at the Ash Grove and approximately 75 persons attended the affair. Source advised that admission at the door was \$3, and the affair was centered on the plight of the people in Chile.

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III. NATIONAL PROGRAMS

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"Spark"
(August, 1973)

This document contains the OL programs concerning labor work, Afro-American People's Struggle and work in the Communist Movement which were adopted at the OL's second congress held in July, 1973. Excerpts for this document are set forth:

A. Labor Work

"...The purpose of our labor work is to increase the fighting capacity of the working class, developing the political consciousness and organizations of the workers, so that they are able to fight more effectively now and in the future. Our goal is to win the masses to revolution -- to convince the workers, based on their own experiences, that the capitalist system cannot meet their needs and stands in the way of progress. Our strategy is to gradually move the labor movement to the left, basing ourselves on the concrete issues and conditions at each stage of development of the movement. There are two basic policies that we must follow to accomplish this: The first is to build a united front among the workers and the second is to develop and organize the left forces.

...We stand for a program of class struggle, aiming the blow at the capitalists, resisting government wage freeze policies and strengthening the unions instead of disarming them in the face of attack. We stand for unity by advancing the demands which speak to the special needs of the minority workers and women workers.

The cornerstone of our program in the plants must be class solidarity through a consistent fight against white chauvinism and great-nation chauvinism. When we speak of "increasing the workers' ability to fight" and "fighting for reform in a revolutionary way," this is the decisive question and it should be reflected in all our labor work.

Where it is feasible, there should be a division of labor between the minority and white comrades. The white comrades have a special responsibility to work with

the white workers, winning them to unite in struggle with the minority workers, to oppose discrimination and to support the freedom struggles of the nationally oppressed peoples. Any leftist idea that the white workers are "too reactionary" should be done away with and this work undertaken in earnest. The minority comrades have the special responsibility to organize and activate the minority workers and combat narrow nationalism among them.

Our goal is multi-national unity and in most cases the organizations we initiate should be of this character. Where caucuses or other workers' organizations along national lines exist, our policy should be to unite with them in the course of struggle. Where it will serve to advance the class struggle, we may ourselves or jointly with other organizations, initiate organizations built along national lines.

...In all of our work at building the united front among the workers (in the trade unions, caucuses, solidarity committees, etc.), we must mobilize both the women and men workers around such basic demands as an end to discrimination in hiring, promotions, training, salaries, free and adequate child care, full equality under the law...

Forms of the United Front Among the Workers

The Trade Unions

The union is the main form of the united front in the shops. It is the one organization to which the vast majority of the workers belong. As communists we must always be active in the trade unions and make them the starting point for our work in the shops. We should utilize all areas of the union (including grievances, committees, elected offices, etc.) to develop the union as a fighting organization. Other forms of the united front (caucuses, solidarity committees, etc.) should be built not to attack or replace the trade unions but to build them and move them to the left.

The Caucus

The general slogan the caucus should be organized around is: "Build a fighting democratic union." Guidelines for organizing it are:

- 1) Form the broadest united front possible with the company and a handful of bureaucrats as the target. An effort should be made to include union stewards and officials who have the confidence of some sections of workers;
- 2) Put emphasis on mass participation and support. The caucus should put out mass agitation as often as possible, work out ways for people to participate on all levels and eventually organize on a department by department basis;
- 3) Make a concrete investigation and practice the mass line. Cadre working in the plant should carefully analyze the forces and individuals in the local and international union. They should have a good working knowledge of the union contract, constitution and local by-laws. In determining issues and tactics of the caucus, we should practice the mass line, advocating a program that reflects the actual needs and demands of the workers and not our subjective desires...

In an Unorganized Shop

...While most of our work is in the organized shops and within the trade union movement, we must recognize the importance of Organizing the Unorganized for the entire working class movement. This is especially true in the South and Southwest where combined actions of the labor bureaucrats and the imperialists have left the trade union movement weak and where a large percentage of the unorganized are Black and Chicano workers. In the organized shops where we work, we must promote campaigns in support of organizing the unorganized.

In the next year, the OL should gradually expand its work among the unorganized. Here, we should make our main focus bringing in a union. We should maintain tactical flexibility as to what union should be organized. We should consider the relative progressive nature of the union, but this isn't the only factor. In many cases it is advantageous to bring in a union directly related to the industry. In some cases, the possibility of forming an independent union should be considered. All these factors should be weighed and the union that will benefit the workers the most should be fought for...

Organizing and Developing the Left Wing -
The City-Wide Solidarity Committees

City-wide solidarity committees should be built as intermediate workers' organizations. They are on a higher level than both the trade unions and caucuses but should not be confused with communist organizations.

Their purpose is to unite the active rank-and-file workers, the most progressive sections of the working class -- to develop the left-wing of the labor movement and get it organized so that it can exert political influence on the labor movement far beyond its numbers.

These goals cannot be accomplished in isolation from the trade union struggles and the growing caucus movement. Solidarity committees should work with and within the caucuses and trade unions. Our long range goal is to link up these city-wide organizations and build a nation-wide left-wing labor organization...

...The factory cell is the basic organization of the OL. The cell is built through consistent work in the day-to-day struggles in the plants; by building up the influence of the communists and recruiting those who emerge from these struggles. It is through mass struggle that the advanced elements and leading worker activists will emerge. These are the people who should be trained as communist leaders of their fellow workers.

Consistent communist propaganda work should be carried on by the factory cells. Using the Call is our main method for communist agitation and propaganda at this time, but not the only method. The cells should also distribute various pamphlets and leaflets, when conditions allow. Communist shop papers published by the factory units should be developed when the OL has gained a fighting reputation among the workers. They must be approved by the central committee in advance.

Factory cells, being the primary organizational units in the plants, must be prepared to function secretly as well as openly. Firm ties with the workers is the mainstay for carrying on secret work. Factory units should develop methods for carrying on secret work. Factory units should develop methods for secret distribution of literature inside the factories and should not allow all or most of its members to be openly affiliated with the OL. At the same time, we must strive to have an open face in the plants so that the workers come to know communists as good fighters in the plant struggles, so we can present our views and recruit.

The factory units and the organization as a whole must develop consistent programs of worker education (from labor history forums to intermediate and Marxist study circles) which can broaden the political outlooks of the worker activists and prepare workers for joining the OL. Our worker education should take as its starting point the actual experiences of these activists, develop their interest in studying Marxism-Leninism and train them theoretically.

When recruiting workers from the factories we must not be idealistic. So long as a worker comrade understands the need for revolution and agrees to the discipline of the organization, he or she should be admitted. The training of new worker recruits should receive special attention once they join the organization. At the same time, the life of our basic units must be reformed so as to easily intergrate workers into our ranks. This means changes to a better communist style of work, getting rid of bureaucracy, taking up the fight against dogmatism in our study and making the work in the shops a central focus of the cell discussions.

B. AFRO-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

... While supporting the right of the Black nation to self-determination we, at this time, oppose secession. The overwhelming majority of Afro-American people are workers, living in the industrial centers. Tremendous strides forward have been taken in forging unity between Black and white workers and the revolutionary prospects in the U. S. have never been better, making the slogan of "independence for the Negro Nation!" a backwards slogan that effectively pushes the national bourgeois into the leadership and divides the Afro-American struggle from the general workers' movement.

...Within the OL, we must take up the special responsibility of training and developing leaders from the ranks of the oppressed minorities, not only of the national movements and working class mass organizations, but of the OL and the communist movement as well.

...But in reality, our work among the Afro-American people is a severe weakspot in the OL's efforts. In the coming period we must set concrete tasks and goals for our work in this area:

(A) The OL must broaden its efforts among the Afro-American people to build community-based organizations in several cities which will help to build the Black united front. These organizations should take up the fight for democratic and national rights and carry out widespread agitation among the Black masses. This requires community cells that are made up mainly of Black comrades, although some white comrades should be trained to do work among the Afro-American people.

(B) The OL should participate in the publishing of newspapers and propaganda directed primarily at the Black community. These papers should be popular and mass in their style and anti-imperialist in their content. The OL should also publish agitational and propaganda literature for factory workers on the national question (such as on the history of discrimination in the steel industry, on the genocidal attacks against Black people, etc.)

(C) The OL Central Committee should appoint an Afro-American commission to oversee the work among Afro-Americans. This commission should also see to it that educational work among the cadre gets done and that the OL carries out its work in the spirit of internationalism.

(D) The OL should devote its resources to building up fighting organizations of the Afro-American people, which oppose imperialism and its policies. These should include not only (although primarily) workers organizations and caucuses, but non-proletarian organizations as well.

(E) The OL should triple its recruitment among Afro-Americans in the next year and develop a significant number of Afro-American leaders and spokesmen.

(F) The OL should hold a national conference for comrades doing work among the Afro-Americans and other minorities. This could take on a similar form to the labor conference held last year.

(G) The OL should publish a document, explaining our position on the Afro-American question as a national question.

(H) The OL should hold meetings in every district to discuss Chairman Mao's Afro-American Statement and develop a basic educational program on the national question.

(I) The OL should initiate special work among Afro-American women, both in the factories and communities, and also in the mass welfare and other movements of the poor.

Black women have occupied a critical place in the history of the working class in the U. S. as well as in the Afro-American struggle.

Today, the superexploitation of Black women continues in brutal intensity. Fully a third of all working Black women occupy the most squalid jobs, as

maids and domestics. Black women suffer the highest unemployment rate and are among the largest groups in the unorganized shops. Victimized by the humiliating "welfare" system, forced sterilizations and other genocidal attacks, Black women have continued to fight for the rights of their children to education, health and child-care.

All of these issues should be taken up in our agitation. Investigations and work in the mass organizations of Black women, especially NWR0, should begin. Special efforts at recruitment of Black women should be undertaken.

(J) The Trade Union Commission, in close coordination with the Afro-American Commission, should pay special attention to developing our work among the white workers. They should see to it that special agitation and propaganda materials, directed towards combatting chauvinism and winning white workers to support for the struggles of the oppressed nationalities, be done. It should also popularize advanced examples in carrying on this work, throughout the organization.

(K) The OL should increase its work among Black students and their organizations. Afro-American students have been in the forefront of the student movement since its beginning. They were instrumental in sparking the civil rights movements and in the struggle against the imperialist war in Indochina.

OL cadre responsible for student work must pay close attention to the struggles directed against increases in tuitions, against exclusionary admissions policies as well as activities like the African Liberation Day in which many Black students are active. Wherever possible we should participate in or ally with progressive Black student organizations.

In conclusion, the OL must become a fighting force in the Black united front and in forging working class unity by working in the struggle of the Afro-American people in a day-to-day way to merge the Afro-American peoples' struggle with the general movement of the working class for socialism.

C. WORK IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

...The October League is not seen as a permanent organization, but as a transitional organization which will cease to exist with the birth of a new communist party in the U. S. While we place our greatest efforts and enthusiasm into strengthening our ranks and recruiting vanguard fighters into our organization, we do this in the perspective of building not only the OL, but the communist party.

This means, in particular, training non-OL cadre as well as OL cadre; working in the closest spirit of cooperation with other communist groups both in practical tasks and in the party-building work; combating group chauvinism and secretarianism; carrying out theoretical exchanges as well as cadre exchanges; and, finally, reaching unity through merger on an organizational level.

Our bilateral policy toward all other communist organizations should be characterized by (a.) equality, regardless of size, national make-up, or experience; (b.) respect for their internal integrity; (c.) a consistent fight against sectarianism; and (d.) the desire for organizational and ideological unity based upon cooperation, mutual aid and assistance, and principled ideological struggle. Differences should be resolved, where possible, through meetings between the leadership of the two organizations, free from public criticisms, except where internal discussion has failed to resolve the contradictions.

These guidelines apply, of course, to smaller collectives as well as to other national organizations. Particularly in our work with smaller groups, we must be sure that the relations we establish are ones of equality, respect for internal integrity, and centralized contact through leadership. We must guard against "big group" arrogance and the attitude that we have nothing to learn from such groups.

These discussions should be centralized through the liaison commission. Contact on local levels should focus around local work and carrying out the policies set by the national leadership. No local unit of the OL should engage in independent negotiations or ideological debates, except under the direction of the leadership.

....The liaison commission must also develop our relations with parties and organizations in other countries, developing international cooperation and unity. Our relations here also should be bilateral and based on the same principles of cooperation and mutual respect. Educational work within the OL on the international communist movement should be expanded, particularly with reference to the countries of Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Canada. A careful study should be made of the most important groups and parties, learning from them and applying their lessons to the concrete conditions here. This should include trips and first hand studies of the conditions under which these organizations and parties operate. It should also be our policy to send messages to such groups, parties, and progressive governments on important occasions, expressing our solidarity with their struggles....."

D. WORK AMONG WOMEN

LA T-6 (7/18/73)

Source furnished a copy of "Spark, Pre-Congress Issue, Number 10, dated July 1973". This document set forth a "Draft Resolution on Work Among Women". Source advised that this resolution was submitted by SUSAN KLONSKY (supra) and LYNN WELLS (supra).

The following excerpts from this resolution set forth the program recommended by KLONSKY and WELLS for the coming year:

The October League must expand its work among women. The key to this expansion lies in our increased activity among proletarian women. On this basis we should gradually expand, where resources permit our work among other sections of women. In the plants we must:

(a) Take up campaigns around the most pressing issues facing women workers and integrate these demands into our general shop program.

(b) Make the mobilization of women workers for the general plant struggles a high priority. No successful battles can be conducted without their participation. It is not enough to issue a "general call" to all the workers, but special effort must be made to draw in the women.

We should use every available means of agitation (our own, thru caucus or union newspapers) to appeal to the women. In addition, we should promote the establishment of women's committees within the unions which will focus on activating women and raising their special demands.

(c) Take steps to involve the wives and husbands, who are not employed at the plant, in the shop struggles. We should involve them in meetings, outside leafleting, building support in the community or other factories, etc. One organizational form which should be promoted in the industries which almost exclusively employ men is the formation of women's auxiliaries of the unions.

(d) The starting point for the concentration policy of the OL are the basic industries.

(e) In the shops, women cadres must take up the bulk of organizing among the women workers.

(f) The October League stands in full support of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and agitation for it must be part of our trade union work.

The majority of women in this country are still unemployed. Over the next year, the OL should begin community work among working class women and housewives in several districts, on an experimental basis. Where conditions permit we should:

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(a) work in the welfare rights movement by joining existing welfare and tenant organizations;

(b) start working in a working class community with particular emphasis on work among women. The main program of work should be around increased attacks on the standards of living: food prices, child-care, rent increases, health and welfare, education of the children.

Depending on our resources and the development of our work among working women, we should definitely work within the feminist movement. Our program should be to involve them in campaigns that will: draw in the broadest number of women; and at the same time draw the feminist movement closer to the masses of working and minority women.

During the next year, we should set the goal of tripling the recruitment of working class and minority women to the OL.

LA T-6 (8/6/73)

Source advised that the resolution on Work with Women, presented by LYNN WELLS and SUSAN KLONSKY at the OL National Congress, was approved by the OL Congress and will be the cornerstone of the OL's work in this area during the next year.

E. WORK AMONG MEXICAN-AMERICANS

(1) Study the history of the Chicano people of the Southwest, analysing their development, division into classes, geographic distribution, et cetera;

(2) This should be conducted by first-hand investigation of the conditions in the Southwest and should deepen our knowledge of the status of the Chicano people in this country. One objective of this study is to determine the national character of the Chicano people as nation, national minority, or other national formation in the Southwest.

(3) The Commission should submit its findings to the October League no later than a year after its establishment;

(4) Work among Chicanos should expand to new areas of the Southwest (beyond Los Angeles) and especially among the labor sectors. The working class within the Chicano movement has been the main force--exemplified by the United Farm Workers and the Farah strikers. This area of work must not be neglected;

(5) Internal education within the OL must ensure that all members have a working knowledge of the Chicano movement and history. Movies, lectures, slide shows and other means should be used in all districts, as well as special study programs.

(6) Special agitation and propaganda directed at the Chicano people and about the Chicano struggle should be produced, with special attention to the production of bi-lingual publications to the fullest extent possible.

(7) The Liaison Commission's international work should include special efforts to establish ties with the revolutionary movements in Latin America, especially Mexico.

(8) Where resources allow, classes in the Spanish language should be conducted. As many cadre as possible should take up the study of the Spanish language.

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(9) We should set a goal of tripling the recruitment of Chicano cadre to the OL in the next year, conducting special programs and drive to achieve this goal.

(10) Active work must be undertaken in the Chicano student movement.

IV. RULES AND SECURITY

1. Secret Mailing Addresses

LA T-17 (8/28/73)

Source advised that recent OL correspondence reflects that this organization utilizes secret post office boxes for internal communication. These boxes are supposed to be changed every three months.

2. "Spark"

The December, 1973 issue of "Spark" reflects on page 33 that the "Spark" can be given to a non-member only upon the approval of a member of the Central Committee. The district organizer may approve showing a single article to a close contact. The "Spark" must be kept in a secure place and under no circumstances should it be carried around in cars.

3. Rules of Conduct

LA T-6 (11/29/73)

Source furnished a copy of the recently printed "Rules of Conduct" for OL members. The following excerpts are taken from this document:

Organizational Affiliation: Our purpose here is to give leadership to the masses both through our newspaper and by putting forward our program through the mass organizations we are members of---and at the same time keep the October League a basically secret organization. Decisions about open and secret members must be strictly adhered to. Secret members should not disclose their membership to anyone without prior discussion with their cell or cell leader; While political discussion can certainly take place between OL members, organizational duties, names of other comrades in your unit, or other important information cannot be disclosed (even to your wife or husband). At demonstrations and public meetings, OL cadre should not hang around together or show unnecessary familiarity, unless assignments require.

Dope and Drinking: October League members must set a good example. At no time is it permissible for members to take any type of narcotics or dope. All medicines kept in homes should have their prescription labels on. Places where dope is being used should be avoided, if possible. No public drunkenness is allowed. It sets a bad example, shows a lack of seriousness and is also a security hazard. Drinking at social gatherings should be moderate.

Personal Conduct: October League members must be good at good at integrating with their fellow workers. In every aspect of personal conduct, comrades are expected to put the organization first. OL members should live modestly and our homes should not be seen by our neighbors as "hip crash pads". We should not miss work unnecessarily and should make every attempt to socialize mainly with fellow workers. Looseness and promiscuity by OL members is not allowed. OL members must strive to keep personal relations principled so that they strengthen--not weaken--commitment to the struggle. Our goal is to adopt the best characteristics of the working class and keep the prestige of the organization high in the eye of the masses. Nothing should separate us from the masses but our advanced aims.

Police, FBI, Grand Juries: Each district will instruct its members what to do in case of arrest (who to call, who not to call, etc.) These must be carefully carried out. At no time are comrades to divulge organizational information, identify other members or sign any confessions or papers. If you are visited by the FBI, Red Squad or other investigators, you should tell them, "I have nothing to say to you." You should not let them in your house, tell them your name, or answer any of their questions. Don't let yourself be caught off guard! Don't ever think that you can "outsmart" them by asking them questions or leading them on. This only feeds their interest. Under present circumstances, once you are arrested you should request a phone call and a change to see an attorney.

Loose Talk & Gossip: Criticisms of comrades should be made in good time, to the comrade you feel is making the error. Loose talk or gossip about other members' work or personal lives must cease. This type of conduct not only undermines the unity of the organization and causes factionalism but can also be used by agents to neighten divisions and sow distrust.

Telephones: The main thing that the ruling class wants to know from wiretaps is organizational information about the OL and our work. They want to know: "who gives the orders", who works with who, who keeps the money, how many members or units we have, how we function internally. Therefore, the phones should not be used for any organizational business. Discussions with contacts about mass work should be kept to a minimum. Personal problems should not be discussed in any detail as they can be seized on by the cops to take advantage of problems and cause splits. At the present time, the telephone is our worst security violation.

Keep Your House In Order: Organizational papers should be kept out of sight. You should keep only those papers which are necessary for your work (back issues of Spark). Frequently used phone numbers should be memorized and phone books should not be carried around. They should also be coded. Notebooks should be cleaned out weekly. Use of names or initials in them should be avoided. Political trash should be kept separate and thrown away at a place away from your house or it should be burned. Lists of names, if kept, should be destroyed after they are no longer needed. Keep your cars locked so that nothing can be planted in them. Do not go around with organizational papers in your trunk or glove compartment.

Being Followed: Whenever you are going to or from a meeting or another comrades house, you should always check to see if you are being followed. If you believe you are, first make sure by slowing down. Then lose them. Do not go to the meeting or the house unless you are sure! Times of arrival and leaving meetings should be staggered. Everyone should not park in front.

LA 100-79197

Petty Crimes: Comrades should not carry on illegal activities which can cause unnecessary harm to the organization or our work. Parking tickets should not be allowed to go to warrant. OL members should not shop-lift and should strive to follow fire-arms regulations. If there are any questions about fire-arms regulations ask someone in leadership. Other crimes, endangering the OL should not be committed.

Report Violations or Incidents Promptly:
Report violations of these Rules to your cell leader. report on all incidents of surveillance or suspected infiltration of the organization to your cell leader immediately. Try to have as any details as possible. All comrades should be glad to cooperate with any background checks or checks of their homes.

LA T-6 (9/21/73)

The OL is currently conducting security checks of its members' residences. These checks are being conducted by the individuals' cell leader and are the result of a belief that residences of OL members are to be raided in the near future by the FBI.

4. PHONEY EMPLOYMENT REFERENCES

LA T-17 (8/28/73, 12/26/73)

Each OL district recently received a list of businesses which can be listed as previous employments when a member is applying for a job. These phoney employments include secret OL members, using their addresses and the name of a fictitious company, OL sympathizers and real businesses and out of business companies. Each district has been instructed that one individual control the use of these references. Each district has also been instructed to obtain more of these phoney references. Included on this list is Wagg Industries, 627 West Albany, Chicago, Illinois.

LA 100-79197

Source advised that OL chapters have recently been advised that use of Wagg Industries (supra) as an employment reference has been discontinued. This has resulted from a failure on the part of individuals using this reference to follow instructions pertaining to its use, causing the contact at Wagg Industries to cease cooperating with the OL. The communication setting forth this information contains the following comments:

"At this time, we are living under relatively good times. Even now, this f -up has meant that several comrades have not been hired at a concentration because this reference refused to validate employment.

But later, this kind of f -up can mean the loss of comrades lives. You should think seriously about this. We are building a new communist party, a Bolshevick party - not running a kindergarten!"

V. NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

LA T-31 (11/19/73)

A meeting or conference of the OL is scheduled to be held at Chicago, Illinois, the week-end of November 24, 25, 1973.

LA T-20 (11/23/73)

Source, of undetermined reliability but was in a position to know, advised that according to FRED KLONSKY he was very busy at that time with preparations for an OL trade union conference which was to be held at Chicago the week-end of November 23, 24, 25, 1973. KLONSKY said this conference was to be attended by participants from all over the country, was a closed OL affair, and that he was swamped with preparations for it. KLONSKY inferred that he and other OL personnel would be meeting with "trade union" people.

ROY WATSON,
General Manager,
Midland Hotel,
172 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois
(11/26/73)

A conference of alleged trade union persons, about 50-50 Black and Caucasian, rented space at the Midland Hotel for a conference held from the morning of November 23 - November 25, when they adjourned at 5:30 PM. The participants at this conference were largely in their 20s and 30s, polite, "overly nice" and "hippie" attired.

LOWELL LOVELESS,
Food and Beverage Director,
Midland Hotel,
(supra)
(11/26/73)

On November 22, 1973, FREDERICK KLONSKY requested space for a "conference of Trade Union Activists" to commence the following day. KLONSKY described this gathering as an annual affair, noting that it was held last year at Atlanta, Georgia and that the turn out had been very poor. This year, however, KLONSKY said that the space he had reserved at an undisclosed location on North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, was inadequate to accommodate the large number of delegates who would attend. He estimated their numbers at about two hundred.

LOVELESS advised that because of KLONSKY's shabby dress and his inability to produce evidence of good credit, he informed him that it would be necessary that all charges for space be paid each day, in advance. KLONSKY, with alacrity, produced a wallet in which LOVELESS recalls he had at least \$1,000 in one hundred dollar bills and agreed to the advance payment request without question.

LOVELESS further related that attendees to the conference wore nameplates identifying them and the cities from which they came. Some of the cities represented were Arkon, Atlanta, Cincinnati and New York. The participants were very secretive, maintaining security people at the entrance doors to keep out strangers. He estimated their numbers at about 200 in all and their racial composition as about 80 percent white and 20 percent black.

LA 100-79197

He advised that in all, KLONSKY paid in cash to the Midland Hotel \$1,425.15 for rent and services for this conference.

"The Guardian" (TG)
December 5, 1973

TG is self-described as an "independent radical news weekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

This newspaper contained an article on page 6, captioned "Communists meet to discuss labor" and dated Chicago, which reflects the following:

Over 250 activists in the labor movement last week attended a conference on labor work here sponsored by the October League (OL), a communist organization.

The activists represented nearly every major industry and region in the U. S. and reflected the growing numbers of people involved in the new communist movement, as well as their increasing ties to the working class. Particularly heavy representation came from the South. Over 25 per cent of the participants were from the oppressed nationalities.

In addition to OL members, representatives of 15 other organizations, mainly Black, Chicano and Latin groups and ranging in political perspective from Marxist-Leninist to Pan-Africanist, also took part in the conference, the second sponsored by the OL in two years.

LA 100-79197

Representatives of the Revolutionary Student Movement of Quebec, a group of Haitian workers based in Montreal and a spokesman for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which is leading the armed struggle in white-ruled Rhodesia, also attended.

A particular focus of the conference and the theme running throughout its various speeches, workshops and panel discussions was the necessity of forging an alliance between the general workers movement and the movement of the oppressed nationalities in the U. S. and uniting the working class. "Proletarian internationalism is the cornerstone of our work in the labor movement," said OL Chairman MICHAEL KLONSKY in a brief interview.

KLONSKY, in a speech on "The current crisis and the tasks of communists," also announced the OL's support for the mass movement to oust President NIXON, apparently putting forth the slogan "Dump NIXON, stem the fascist tide." KLONSKY said the growing sentiment for NIXON's impeachment was "the concentrated expression of the masses' attitude towards NIXON's fascist offensive," as reflected in the threat to outlaw strikes, the creation of NIXON's secret police, the imposition of wage controls and other attempts to crush the labor movement. He said communists "cannot stand on the sidelines" but must enter this mass movement and raise the political as well as the economic issues involved.

The principal speeches at the conference in addition to KLONSKY's were made by ODIS HYDE, a veteran communist and activist in the labor movement and SHERMAN MILLER, an OL member who played a leading role in the Mead Wildcat strike in Atlanta, Georgia.

LA T-6 advised on July 29, 1973, that OTIS HYDE has become a member of the OL.

LA 100-79197

HYDE gave a historical overview of the U. S. labor movement and the key role of the Black liberation struggle.

MILLER, in his speech, said the "primary obstacle to moving the working class forward is national chauvinism and racism." He cited a growing trend toward working class unity due to the leading role in labor struggles of workers from the oppressed nationalities and he warned that the bourgeoisie was using its labor lieutenants to form a "fascist labor front" to put a stranglehold on this movement. MILLER blasted today's communist party for its "revisionist strategy of maintaining that "national oppression can be eliminated under the framework of the constitution and peaceful transition" but said that the main danger within the new communist forces was "ultra-leftism".

"The Call"
December, 1973

This newspaper contained an article on page 6, captioned "O.L. Holds Second Labor Conference". This article reflects the following:

Meeting with great enthusiasm and a high spirit of proletarian internationalism, more than 200 people, representing over 25 communist groups and organizations from the U. S. and abroad, took part in the October League's Conference on Communist Work in the Labor Movement.

The conference, which was held in Chicago during the Thanksgiving holiday week-end, was the second of its kind held by the October League. The programs of the conference included speeches, panel discussions and workshops designed to give direction to the work of communists in the growing rank-and-file movement.

LA 100-79197

LA T-6 (12/14/73)

The primary purpose of the recent OL sponsored labor conference was to bring minority organizations closer to the OL if not to unite with the OL. For this reason the OL sent mainly minority contacts and cadre as delegates to the conference.

VI. RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC)

1. OL Sponsored Delegations to the PRC

LA T-32 (6/8/73)

The OL is planning a ten member student delegation to the PRC, which would leave around the end of July 1973. The leader of this delegation will be NANCY NICHCEVICK.

LA T-33 advised on September 8, 1972, that NANCY ANN GURA, nee NICHCEVICK, is a member of the OL at Oakland, California.

On July 29, 1973, a Special Agent of the FBI observed the OL sponsored student delegation depart Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California, on Japan Airlines flight number 061.

LA 100-79197

LA T-6 (7/29/73)

The OL sponsored student delegation departed Los Angeles, California, on July 29, 1973, for a 30 day visit to the PRC. The delegation will fly to Tokyo, Japan via Japan Airlines. There will be a one day layover in Tokyo and then the delegation will fly to Hong Kong, where it will cross over into Mainland China. All expenses incurred by the delegation are being paid by the Chinese Government.

LA T-34 [REDACTED] - 8/23/73)

On August 1, 1973, the following individuals entered the PRC at Lo/Wu China:

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

NANCY ANN NICHCEVICK;

YVONNE DELAHOZ;

LOUIS DOUGLAS HARRIS;

EARL GERALD MASSEY;

MARK PESNER;

MALCOLM SUBER;

DESIREE ADA JONES;

LOIS MARIE SWINNEY;

ROBERTA ILENE WALL;

ANN MODOI WEICHBROD;

LA 100-79197

U. S. Immigration and
Naturalization Service,
Honolulu, Hawaii
(8/29/73)

Records of this agency reflect that the above listed individuals entered the U. S. at Honolulu, Hawaii, aboard Japan Airlines flight 062 on August 29, 1973. These records further reflect that the above individuals departed Honolulu via Japan Airlines flight 062 on August 29, 1973, for Los Angeles, California.

OL Sponsored Workers' Delegation

LA T-17 (10/19/73)

Source advised that the OL has been invited to organize another Workers Delegation to China, which will leave around the beginning of December and will last one month. The trip will have a united front character --- meaning that both advanced and middle workers should be delegates. The delegation will have ten members, including OL cadre.

The majority of the delegates are to be advanced, revolutionary minded workers. The delegates are to be real workers, not intellectuals who have gone to the factories.

Each district has been directed to establish a committee of District Committee members and Trade Union cadre to select two to five possible delegates. The individuals selected will be required to complete a personal history which should be submitted to the Central Committee no later than October 15. Each district has also been instructed to submit the names of 2 OL cadre as possible delegates.

LA T-6 (11/21/73)

The OL is sponsoring a workers' delegation to the PRC, which will be leaving for China in the near future.

LA 100-79197

LA T-35 (2/12/74)

An OL member has recently stated that an OL sponsored Workers Delegation to the PRC has departed the U. S. during the past three weeks. Source was told that one of the delegates is RUTH ENGLISH HYDE, wife of OTIS HYDE.

2. Contacts With PRC

LA T-15 (11/21/73 - 2/7/74)

During the period November 28, 1973, through February 6, 1974, the OL has been in frequent contact with representatives of the PRC.

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

VII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Revolutionary Union

LA T-7 (10/30/73)

The RU and OL are not in disagreement over their stated line with respect to the United Front. The disagreement comes in putting their line into practice.

The stated conflict between RU and OL on the "from the bottom up" line in building the new communist party is again only in practice and OL does not disagree with the RU position as put forth in its internal documents and journals.

LA 100-79197

The RU/OL conflict appears to be only at the National Office level of the two organizations. The local chapters and collectives in many areas continue to sponsor joint activities and the local members have relatively close personal relationships.

In the final analysis, the RU/OL conflict boils down to a matter of personalities, MICHAEL KLONSKY as opposed to the top RU leaders with each side attempting to expand its influence within the pro-Maoist Left. The OL is considered the primary foe of RU in this regard.

LA T-7 (10/12/73)

The RU national leadership is very concerned over recent information that the OL is planning to announce the formation of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party in the U. S. Included in the Party being formed by OL is I Wor Kuen (IWK), remnants of the International Black Workers Congress (IBWC) currently located on the West Coast, and the organization being formed around the Guardian newspaper in New York. RU has suspected for some time that the Guardian was planning to align themselves with OL. The IBWC remnants on the West Coast long ago disassociated themselves from control by the national IBWC leadership and are breaking away to merge with OL.

RU expects many defections to OL if OL is first to announce the formation of the Party.

The RU leadership believes OL's line is very weak and plans to attack them on that basis if OL does announce the party first. MICHAEL KLONSKY is believed to be a better organizer and more aggressive in recruiting, which has accounted for OL's rapid growth and influence within the pro-Maoist movement.

The RU has made numerous overtures to OL to discuss a merger but OL has not responded to the RU contacts.

LA 100-79197

LA T-7 (1/21/74)

It is felt RU would welcome some sort of compromise with OL before announcing the formation of the Party.

LA T-7 (9/6/73)

The RU National Leadership see the OL as their major rival within the movement. RU has, on numerous occasions, suggested that RU and OL merge to form one organization. OL initially indicated they would consider the RU proposal, but more recent attempts to enter into negotiations with OL on this matter have been ignored by MIKE KLONSKY and the OL leadership.

The RU leadership is of the opinion that while RU is currently the largest and most influential of the Pro-Maoist revolutionary organizations in the United States, and is still growing, the OL is growing at a faster rate and will someday overtake RU if the current trend continues.

RU's failure to organize in the southern part of the United States, until long after OL saw the potential there has given OL a major advantage RU is now attempting to rectify.

One major enroad made by OL, which is of particular concern to RU, is the apparent influence of OL in the Guardian newspaper in New York. The OL and RU are known to have members working on the Guardian; however, the OL members there are in policy making positions while the RU members are not. The RU feels the Guardian has accurately reported RU's comments and position, but also feels that OL's position has appeared in a better light in the newspaper than originally presented. OL seems to have been given considerably more space and attention than RU or other organizations. The RU believes the Guardian staff favors a closer relationship with OL.

OL's reluctance to merge with RU stems from the fact that in time, OL may surpass RU and be better able to deal with RU from a position of strength in any negotiations concerning either a merger of the two organizations or in the competition for leadership positions and influence in the yet to be formed American Communist Party (M-L).

2. Guardian

LA T-7 (9/6/73)

The RU believes the Guardian staff favors a closer relationship with the OL.

The OL is believed to have organized a "Guardian Collective" in Atlanta, Georgia, and is currently attempting to organize one in Chicago, Illinois.

"Guardian"
November 29, 1973 Edition
Page 9

This newspaper reflects The Guardian has opened regional offices in Chicago and the San Francisco - East Bay area. The article also states that an organizing committee is being formed to create a Southern California Bureau in Los Angeles.

"Guardian"
September 26, 1973 Edition
Page 11

This newspaper includes an ad stating "Guardian readers in the Chicago area are developing plans to set up a Midwest Guardian Bureau." Anyone in the Chicago area who would like to contribute to this effort - in the area of journalism, distribution, promotional activities, etc -- is invited to get in touch with Chicago Guardian Bureau Organizing Committee, Post Office Box 30031, Chicago, 60630.

LA 100-79197

LA T-36 (10/73)

Post Office Box 30031, Chicago, Illinois, was subscribed to June 25, 1973, by TONI HALL, for the "Guardian Bureau, 5136 West Iowa Street, Chicago, Illinois.

LA T-10 advised in December 1973 that TONI HALL has been observed at OL forums and social affairs in October and December 1973.

LA T-10 (12/14/73)

TONI HALL recently stated that she and her associates are trying to establish a "Guardian" Collective for the gathering of movement news for publication in the "Guardian". HALL stated the "Guardian" Collective will not be part of OL. They are to be handled separately in the future as OL and "Guardian" are now.

LA T-37 (2/8/74)

On October 12, 1973, YOLANDA SHIRAZI opened a Post Office Box under the auspices of the "Guardian", Los Angeles Bureau. SHIRAZI provided the incorrect address for the "Guardian" in New York City and was denied the use of the box. This box was inadvertently kept open until January 10, 1974, when it was closed. Before the box was closed, SHIRAZI stated that CARLOS CALDERON (supra) should be authorized to receive mail at this box. She described CALDERON as the West Coast representative of the "Guardian". SHIRAZI has a letter on "Guardian" letterhead, dated November 30, 1973. The letter authorized SHIRAZI to open a Post Office Box in the name of the "Guardian", Los Angeles Bureau and was signed "NANCY GURA, for The Guardian".

LA T-35 advised on February 21, 1974, that YOLANDA SHIRAZI is a member of the OL.

LA 100-79197

LA T-6 advised on July 18, 1973, that NANCY GURA, nee NICKCEVICK, an OL leader in the Oakland District, will probably be elected to the OL Central Committee. Source advised the OL national leaders have been very impressed with her work in the Oakland area.

LA T-27 (3/1/74)

The current edition of the "Guardian" newspaper indicates that the Los Angeles Bureau of the "Guardian" is located at 9718½ California Street, South Gate, California. This is the residence of CARLOS CALDERON (supra).

LA T-38 (9/23/73)

CARLOS CALDERON stated on September 22, 1973, that he is an active correspondent with "The Guardian" and that he renders assistance for its publication. He stated that his name is used by the editors of "The Guardian".

3. Communist League (CL)

The CL, now located in Chicago, Illinois, subscribes to the theory and ideology of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Tse-tung and believes that the overthrow of the U. S. Government by revolutionary action is possible.

"The Call"
December, 1973

This newspaper contains an article on pages 12 and 13 captioned "Sham Congress called by Communist League". This article reflects that the OL considers the CL to be a "left" opportunist, doing everything possible to isolate the movement and spread disunity and splits. This article sets forth:

"...In its 'Call' (for a Congress) CL presents a neat formula for party-building call a congress and proclaim yourself the party. It is a formula that in fact exposes CL's isolation and petty-bourgeois class character. Using the 'genuis theory' of developing knowledge, and rejecting the mass line, ('from the masses to the masses') the CL has based its call for a new party on its 'new' theories of Marxism, which go against all the fundamental principles of scientific socialism and therefore are bound to fail...

...Like CL's forerunner, the Progressive Labor Party, who once proclaimed themselves the 'vanguard' party but later proved to be splitters and wreckers, CL's future is dim."

4. Tampa Socialist Collective (TSC)

LA T-12 advised on June 30, 1973, that TSC is an independent Marxist-Leninist group in Tampa, Florida, which closely follows the political lines of OL and RU.

LA 100-79197

LA T-12 (9/14/73)

A representative from the OL in Atlanta, Georgia, will be travelling to Tampa, Florida, during the week of September 16, 1973, in connection with a presentation of the OL film "Wildcat at Mead" for the TSC.

LA T-39 (10/2/73)

JOSEPH GOODMAN and his wife, JANET, currently reside at 3810 A Garrison Street, Tampa, Florida.

LA T-40 advised on February 10, 1973, that JANET and JOSEPH GOODMAN are members of the OL at Atlanta, Georgia.

5. "Friends of The Call"

LA T-41 advised on January 3, 1974, that a meeting was held December 30, 1973, at 5112 S. E. Clinton, Apartment B, Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of organizing a Maoist study group aligned with the OL. This group is a "pre-organization" and will identify itself as "Friends of The Call".

LA T-41 (1/3/74 - 1/28/74)

At a meeting of "Friends of The Call" held December 30, 1973, at 5112 S. E. Clinton, Apartment B, Portland, Oregon, one individual whose last name is believed to be PASTORINI (phonetic), an OL coordinator for the Los Angeles area, spoke to the group.

Since the first pre-organization meeting of "Friends of The Call", three other study group sessions have been held. Topic of discussion at these meetings has been OL activity at the January 19, 1974 "Impeach NIXON" demonstration at Portland, local funding, possible formation of a newspaper, and membership.

An article captioned "Inside: Labor Activists" appeared in the February 2-8, 1974 issue of the Portland "Scribe", a publicly-known underground newspaper published weekly at Portland, Oregon. The article concerned support for various workers' strikes going on around the country. It cited a labor conference recently held in Chicago, where MICHAEL KLONSKY spoke. The final paragraph of the article stated for more information, interested individuals should write to Friends of The Call, Post Office Box 14942, Portland, Oregon, 97214.

6. "The Spark"

"The Spark" is a monthly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, and Baltimore, Maryland. The June, 1973 issue of "The Spark" summarizes, "Its political beliefs and important ideas," stating that "The Spark" is committed to building a revolutionary party of working class, representing the interests of the international working class. They refuse to follow those who gave up building such an organization; those who claim such a party is not necessary for the victory of socialism and those who refuse to carry out political activity among workers. The summary states, "'The Spark' wants: To put forward revolutionary Marxist ideas in the tradition of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its Bolshevik leaders, LENIN and TROTSKY, the first four Congresses (1919-1922) of the Communist

International, the struggles of the Left Opposition against the Stalinist bureaucracy, and the Transitional Program of the Fourth International; to explain the great events of international politics as well as the everyday problems and struggles of workers, from a revolutionary point of view;--- to unite in action with all those who, although of different political opinions, are militantly defending workers in the class struggle;---to contribute to all forms of organization of the working class; to organize the unorganized, to participate in political organizations of the working class, and to work toward the creation of organizations for workers' control of their work places and society; to expose the phoney friends of the working class, whether liberals of the Democratic Party or reformists of the Socialist and Communist parties; to work for the construction of the national and international revolutionary party necessary to enable the world socialist revolution to triumph."

LA T-4 (10/19/73)

The OL recently received a request from a representative of "The Spark" in the Baltimore, Maryland area to exchange publications and information concerning the two organizations' current activities. This request was forwarded to the Baltimore OL Chapter.

LA T-13 (8/10/73)

On August 9, 1973, HENRY TOPPER (supra) spoke at 710 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, about the OL in Baltimore and on the national scene. He indicated the OL has between 250-300 members nationally. He stated the Baltimore chapter is a medium size group and the OL in Baltimore is working with the RU and with the people from "The Spark".

VIII. OL STAND ON IMPEACH PRESIDENT NIXON

On January 14, 1974, LA T-6 furnished the December, 1973 issue of "Spark". This document contains an article captioned "Take Up the Impeachment Drive", setting forth the OL policy concerning the current campaign to impeach President NIXON.

The article is self-described at the political statement of the November Central Committee meeting and the author is identified as EILEEN KLEHR. Excerpts from this article are set forth:

Do We Support Impeachment of Nixon?

...NIXON's fascist measures, even when aimed at a section of the bourgeoisie, have widespread implications for the revolutionary movement and the broad masses of people. One clear example of this is NIXON's attack on the capitalist news media and press. If the government is able to stifle criticism by the bourgeois press, and attack the civil liberties of its reporters, what lies in store for the genuinely progressive and revolutionary press?

As communists, we take up any struggle that will strengthen the ability of the masses to fight and that will weaken the offensive of the capitalists.

While we are perfectly aware that bourgeois democracy is a democracy for the rich only, we also realize that fascism means the brutal crushing of the people's movements.

The masses themselves have overwhelmingly expressed their dissatisfaction with NIXON. Not only have opinion polls revealed overwhelming disgust with the present government but many groups, including the trade union movement and the progressive mass organizations, have called for NIXON's impeachment.

In carrying out the struggle for democracy, we cannot ignore these democratic forces and the particular form the struggle for democracy is taking under the current situation. We must unite with and broaden these forces, taking up the demand for impeachment and defense of democratic rights. Our goal must be to strengthen the anti-fascist movement in the country and to deliver a sharp blow to any plans of the imperialists to move towards fascism.

In taking up this struggle we must firmly oppose the line of the bourgeois reformists - they are taking up impeachment in order to prettify the system and show its "workability". We must use this opportunity to indict the system - showing concretely now the policies of the Nixon government are the inevitable result of a decaying and inhuman system.

The key way to do this is to link the impeachment issue with other issues affecting the people here in the U. S. and around the world. We must oppose the view that Nixon is "crazy" and that this alone is the source of the problems at home and abroad. We can tie Nixon's ruling policies with the attacks on the labor movement, the oppressed nationalities, and the other democratic movements. We can easily expose, (as Henry Kissinger stated publicly), that it was not Nixon's "craziness" that almost brought us to the brink of war in the Middle East, but the aspirations for worldwide domination of the imperialists themselves.

...The demand for impeachment can be integrated into many areas of our mass work. We should take this opportunity to bring political struggle into our trade union work. Taking advantage of the recent AFL-CIO resolution calling for Nixon's impeachment, we can begin to organize political discussion and activity within our various locals. We can expose the labor aristocracy's

vacillation and their conciliatory stand towards the government's repressive labor policies. While Meany and Co. have called for Nixon's impeachment (after wholeheartedly supporting him in the last election), why do they continue to bow before his other reactionary policies-- wage freeze, no strike, etc.? We should use this issue to deepen the workers' consciousness of the overall assault on labor and broaden support for such struggles as the Farmworkers, etc. City-wide anti-Nixon activities can be brought to the workers and used to involve them in political activity. Each factory unit should make a concrete investigation of the political activity of their union local and international and begin agitation in the impeachment issue, according to their particular conditions.

In our community work, the impeachment issue can be raised in conjunction with the cutbacks in social services, police repression, forced sterilization and other chauvinist policies. This should be used to broaden our outreach in this work, and to give voice to the mass anti-Nixon sentiment. The food prices issue, which is directly linked to the crisis in economy, should be linked to the political crisis and used to mobilize and educate broad numbers of women.

Besides integrating the impeachment campaign into our existing mass work, we should use it to broaden our activities. In particular. We can use impeachment to build up our forces on the campuses. Students around the country are taking up the issue, organizing rallies and demonstrations. Even in places like Macon, Georgia, where Nixon hoped to find a haven during his "Operation Candor" tour, he was confronted by the student of Mercer College. Up till now, the campus activity has been lead by the liberal student governments. There is much room here for us to unite with the mass sentiment and to develop it, raising especially the imperialists politics of war and oppression. In addition, each district should investigate Impeachment coalitions in their area and, where the coalitions are of a mass character, integrate work with them into their united front activities. Through this it will be possible to come into contact with some new forces and broaden the movement. The goal should be a nation-wide united front demonstration to Dump Nixon.

It is obvious that raising the demand for impeachment and participating in the mass impeachment movement will help to develop and strengthen our mass work. Taking up this issue and doing education around it will enable us to strengthen the anti-fascist movement in the U. S. At the same time, the impeachment issue raises many important political questions: fascism, communist's relationship to electoral struggle, the role of Social-Democracy, etc. To carry out the struggle successfully, and defeat the influence of the opportunists, we will have to arm ourselves with a Marxist-Leninist line on all of these questions. Every unit should begin to organize study and discussion around impeachment and related issues.

"The Call"
December, 1973

This newspaper contains an editorial on page 12 titled "Dump Nixon! Stop The Fascist Tide!". This editorial reflects the following:

"...While playing a leading role in the struggle to dump Nixon and stop the fascist offensive, the revolutionary forces have a special responsibility within this struggle. This responsibility is to fight for working class leadership and to raise the level of consciousness and fighting capacity of the masses of people....

...Of course NIXON's real crimes are not the petty ones of bribery and corruption which his fellow capitalists so hypocritically accuse him of. Our movement to dump NIXON must expose his real crimes against the people of Indochina, the Arab peoples and the people of Chile as well as the working and oppressed people here in the U. S. While these are not on Time Magazine's or Senator KENNEDY's list of NIXON's crimes, they must be added to our indictment of the NIXON government and the imperialist interests which he represents.

LA 100-79197

This is why we have raised the slogan "Dump NIXON - Stop the Fascist Tide!"...

Rallies to dump NIXON and to oppose his fascist attacks should be organized on college campuses. Working people can struggle within their unions to make impeachment resolutions more than empty rhetoric, while in pro-NIXON unions and unorganized shops, workers can be organized independently of the leadership. They will learn from their own experience, from NIXON, their teacher by negative example, and from a growing conscious and revolutionary leadership in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism and its policies of war and fascism....

LA T-6 (12/9/73)

The OL is coming out strongly for impeachment of President NIXON, not because they feel the impeachment of NIXON would change things, but that it is a good opportunity to organize and utilize the forces at hand to build a united front that can carry on after impeachment proceedings, to take up other social issues.

IX. OCTOBER LEAGUE BOOKSTORES

Atlanta, Georgia

LA T-12 (6/26/73)
LA T-42 (6/26/73)

BOB BERSCHINSKI, a member of the OL Central Committee, indicated on June 23, 1973, that the OL planned to open a bookstore in Atlanta, Georgia, in the near future.

LA 100-79197

LA T-1 (7/19/73)

BOB BERSCHINSKI recently mentioned that Worker's Books is a bookstore in Atlanta, Georgia, run by the OL.

Houston, Texas

LA T-4 (12/73)

REBECCA BRENNER (supra) is the primary operator of the Prairie Fire Bookstore (supra) in Houston, Texas. BRENNER is a self-admitted member of the OL.

LA T-3 (12/18/73)

MIKE KLONSKY (supra) spoke at the Prairie Fire Bookstore on December 15, 1973, about current political issues and OL theory. KLONSKY also said the OL is organized in Houston now, which was the reason for his visit to Houston, and that anyone interested in working with the OL in any capacity should contact BECKY BRENNER.

Los Angeles, California

LA T-37 (2/8/74)

ARLENE VALENTINE has applied for a post office box in the name "Unios Bookstore", which she described merely as an establishment for the sale of books and periodicals. She indicated this establishment is located at 918 South Mc Bride Street, East Los Angeles, California. VALENTINE was denied rental of a post office box since this address was determined to be a vacant building.

LA T-27 advised on March 4, 1974, that ARLENE VALENTINE is the wife of ROBERT STEVEN VALENTINE, a member of the OL; however, she is not known to be an OL member but has been observed at numerous OL activities in the past.

LA 100-79197

On February 11, 1974, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a spot check of 918 South Mc Bride Street, East Los Angeles. This check disclosed a small store located at that address, which had a sign in the window labeled "Libreria Unios". Also observed in the window was an official notice from the County of Los Angeles advising there would be a public hearing regarding the issuance of a license to operate the Unios Bookstore. YOLANDA SHIRAZI (supra) and ARLENE VALENTINE were described as the operators of the bookstore. Further observation indicated the building was in the process of being converted into a bookstore and would soon be open for business.

LA T-35 (2/21/74)

Over the past several months, a member of the OL has stated the OL was planning to open a bookstore in the East Los Angeles area. Reportedly this bookstore will have a reading room and OL study classes will be held in this reading room.

LA T-27 (3/4/74)

The Unios Bookstore officially opened for business on March 1, 1974.

X. OL ACTIVITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

1. Cell Meetings

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

The final meeting of the Martin-Marietta Cell of the OL was held at 640 North Kingsley Drive, Apartment 308, Los Angeles, California.

LA 100-79197

The initial meeting of the new OL Autoworkers Cell was held August 19, 1973, at 640 North Kingsley Drive, Apartment 308, Los Angeles, California. KATHY SEAL (supra) is the cell leader of this cell and EARL MASSEY (supra) is the deputy cell leader.

LA T-6 (9/6/73 - 1/15/74)

During the period August 19, 1973, through December 23, 1973, seven meetings of the Autoworkers Cell of the OL were held in the Los Angeles, California area.

On 1/15/74, source advised that the Autoworkers Cell meets weekly. Source furnished the proposed agenda for the cell meetings to be held from December 23, 1973, through March 10, 1974. This agenda includes such topics as "The Call", the National Question and the Chicano question.

LA T-6 (11/21/73)

The Steelworkers Cell of the OL meets on Sundays at an unknown location.

On January 13, 1974, Special Agents of the FBI observed a meeting of the Steelworkers Cell of the OL being held at the residence of JOSEPH DOMARACKI, 6314 A Orchard, Bell, California. Seven OL members, including DOMARACKI, were observed attending this meeting.

On January 13, 1974, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a surveillance of the residence of STEVEN PAUL WEINGARTEN, 2939 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, which disclosed that this was the meeting site of the East Los Angeles Cell of the OL.

LA 100-79197

LA T-6 advised that STEVEN PAUL WEINGARTEN is a former member of the OL District Committee at Los Angeles and the former leader of the East Los Angeles Cell of the OL.

2. Marxist Study Classes

LA T-6 (11/21/73)

The OL is planning a series of Marxist study classes for individuals in the automobile industry. These classes will be held on Sunday nights and will be led by BARBARA ORTIZ and KATHY SEAL.

LA T-43 (12/18/73, 1/9/74)

On December 16, 1973, an OL sponsored Marxist study class was held at 640 North Kingsley Drive, Apartment 308, Los Angeles, California. This class was led by MICHAEL KLONSKY, who discussed historical and dialectical materialism.

On January 6, 1974, an OL sponsored Marxist study class was held at 5743 La Mirada, Apartment 6, Hollywood, California. The class was led by MICHAEL KLONSKY, who continued his discussion of historical and dialectical materialism. It was announced that there would only be one more meeting of this study group.

LA T-44 (2/19/74)

BARBARA ORTIZ (supra) recently stated that there are no OL sponsored Marxist study classes being held at this time. ORTIZ indicated that a study class will begin in the near future.

LA 100-79197

3. Demonstrations

LA T-33 (10/30/73)

On October 21, 1973, the OL was one of the sponsors of a march and rally to demonstrate the solidarity of Arabs and Americans against Israeli aggression and United States intervention in the Middle East War. The demonstration was held at Hancock Park, Los Angeles, California. SUSAN KLONSKY was one of the speakers at this rally.

LA T-6 (1/15/74)

Source furnished an OL "Study Guide On The War In The Middle East". This document reflects the OL position on the Middle East as follows:

...The OL unequivocally and unwaveringly opposes Zionism and the fascist state of Israel, which we recognize as a base of U. S. imperialism in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as being an imperialist in its own right.

Secondly, we uphold the right of the Palestinian people to use every means at their disposal to smash this fascist, colonizer state and to establish the free, democratic, non-religious state of Palestine on its rightful land. It is not enough for us to demand civil rights for the Palestinians within Israel, since by definition, this is not in the nature of the Zionist state. The lands which were stolen, must be returned to their rightful owners.

Third, the question of Palestine is inseparable from the question of peace in the Middle East. Both the imperialists and the Soviet revisionists have for years been trying to engineer a diplomatic settlement and the establishment of new borders, treaties and other arrangements at the expense of the rights of the Palestinians.

LA 100-79197

LA T-45 (12/28/73)

On December 22, 1973, members of the OL participated in a picket line at the Bullock's Department Store, Seventh and Broadway, Los Angeles. The purpose of the picket line was to persuade shoppers not to buy Farah pants and was in support of the striking employees of the Farah Company.

LA T-33 (1/2/74)

On December 23, 1973, the OL was one of the sponsors of a demonstration held at Pershing Square, Los Angeles, California. The purpose of the demonstration was to demand an end to all U. S. intervention in Indo-China, freedom for all political prisoners and amnesty for all draft dodgers.

LA T-33 (2/8/74)

On February 5, 1974, members of the OL were observed participating in a demonstration in support of the striking employees of the R & G Sloane Manufacturing Company. The demonstration was held at 7606 Clybourn Street, Sun Valley, California.

4. United Front Activities

A. Coalition For Restoration of
Democracy In Chile (CRDC)

LA T-46 advised on November 28, 1973, that the CRDC was formed as an ad hoc coalition in Los Angeles on September 12, 1973, at the instigation of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), which seeks to control it through SCDCP members placed on its steering committee. The CRDC seeks support of all organizations of the political left interested in establishing socialistic forms of government.

LA 100-79197

LA T-33 (9/21/73)

On September 14, 1973, members of the OL were observed participating in a CRDC sponsored demonstration held at 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California.

LA T-33 (10/1/73)

On September 23, 1973, members of the OL were observed participating in a CRDC sponsored rally held at Lincoln Park, Los Angeles, California.

LA T-46 (10/12/73)

On September 17, 1973, SUSAN KLONSKY of the OL was added to the steering committee of the CRDC.

LA T-47 (12/10/73)

On December 9, 1973, members of the OL were observed selling "The Call" during the CRDC sponsored appearance of Mrs. SALVADOR ALLENDE at the Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, California.

B. Comite Libertad Ricardo Chavez - Ortiz

The Comite Libertad Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz (CLRCO - Liberty to Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz Committee) was organized by members of Centro De Accion Social Autonomo (CASA), as an autonomous committee to raise funds for an appeal in the case of RICARDO CHAVEZ-ORTIZ, convicted of air piracy in July 1972. The Committee has been infiltrated by persons affiliated with the OL.

CASA is a Mexican-American organization established to provide counseling and legal assistance for immigrants. It is supported by both militant and non-militant organizations in the Los Angeles area.

LA 100-79197

LA T-49 (11/8/73)

On November 7, 1973, a meeting was held at the residence of LUIS PAROCUA, President of the CLRCO, to discuss the future of the committee. Several members of the CLRCO, including STEVEN WEINGARTEN (supra), vice-president of the CLRCO were present. It was decided that the CLRCO would close down its headquarters at 3926 East Olympic Boulevard and that future meetings would be held at private residences.

LA T-49 (12/6/73)

The CLRCO is now defunct, but LUIS PAROCUA continues to receive telephone calls and donations in the committee's name at his residence.

LA T-49 (1/7/74)

LUIS PAROCUA is in the process of reorganizing a new Ricardo Chavez Ortiz Peace Committee without the OL. PAROCUA has stated that he does not desire the presence of OL members in the new committee and he does not agree with their ideology.

C. Coalition To Dump NIXON (CDN)

LA T-27 advised on January 7, 1974, that the CDN was instigated by the OL and is an ad hoc coalition of various organizations, including the OL, RU and CL. The CDN was formed to organize and plan a demonstration, calling for the impeachment of President NIXON, to be held at Echo Park, Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1974.

LA T-43 (1/4/74)

On January 3, 1974, the CDN held a meeting at 3571 City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, California. There were several OL members in attendance at this meeting.

LA 100-79197

LA T-33 (1/12/74)

On January 10, 1974, a meeting of the CDN was held at 3571 City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, California. The meeting was chaired by MAURICE HERNANDEZ (supra). BARBARA ORTIZ (supra) is the Secretary - Treasurer for the CDN. During the meeting it was announced that the OL had provided most of the initial funding for the CDN.

LA T-33 (1/18/74)

On January 14, 1974, the steering committee of the CDN held a meeting at 3571 East City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, California. The meeting was chaired by MAURICE HERNANDEZ (supra). BARBARA ORTIZ (supra) gave the financial report.

On January 17, 1974, a general meeting of the CDN was held at 3571 City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, California. The meeting was chaired by DANIEL BURSTEIN (supra). A number of OL members hold leadership positions in the CDN.

LA T-28 (1/24/74)
LA T-45 (1/25/74)
LA T-48 (1/23/74)

On January 20, 1974, the CDN sponsored a demonstration calling for the impeachment of President NIXON. The demonstration was held at Los Angeles City Hall, Los Angeles, California.

LA T-48 (2/8/74)

On January 31, 1974, a general meeting of the CDN was held at 715 South Park View Street, Los Angeles, California. Several OL members were observed in attendance at this meeting.

LA 100-79197

LA T-33 (2/8/74)

On February 4, 1974, the CDN steering committee met at 3571 East City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting BARBARA ORTIZ was replaced as Treasurer for the CDN. The OL continues to be one of the principal backers of the CDN.

D. Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization (LALUO)

LA T-28 advised on April 2, 1973, that the OL (Marxist-Leninist) was organizing a new labor-oriented organization in Los Angeles, California, which was to be called the Los Angeles Labor Unity Committee. Source advised that this organization was to be used as a means of recruiting progressive members of the labor movement into the OL, and to expand the OL's influence into numerous labor struggles in the Los Angeles area. Source advised on 4/26/73 that the name of this organization has been changed to the LALUO.

LA T-6 (11/21/73)

The LALUO has been inactive for the last several months. It is once again becoming active and is concentrating its attention on the Black Community.

LA T-6 (1/14/74)
LA T-35 (1/4/74)
LA T-43 (1/2/74)

On December 29, 1973, the LALUO held a benefit social event at the Community Action Agency, 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California.

LA 100-79197

LA T-43 (1/4/74)

Source furnished a copy of a leaflet captioned "LALUO Labor School". This leaflet reflects that the LALUO will be sponsoring a "Labor School" that will meet weekly during the period January 13, 1974, through March 10, 1974. The general topics for these classes are:

January 13	Labor History (1);
January 20	Labor History (2);
January 27	Labor History (3);
February 3	Women and the Labor Movement;
February 10	The Fight Against Racism and Democracy;
February 17	Occupational Health and Safety;
February 24	Rank-and-File Organizing;
March 3	Organizing a Union;
March 10	Labor and International Issues.

The leaflet reflects that these classes will be held at 2:00 PM at 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California. Admission charge will be 75 cents per class or \$5.00 for the entire course. The leaflet contains a contact telephone number of 635-2732.

The leaflet also contains a section captioned "What The LA Labor Unity Organization Stands For:", which lists the following objectives:

- 1) The unity of all workers, men and women, Black, brown and white--regardless of what factory they work in or union they are member of.
- 2) The fight against discrimination. Most of the current labor leaders have ignored or opposed this just struggle. This racism has badly weakened the labor movement. The fight for justice and equality is essential to the unity we aim for and is a key part of our program.
- 3) Making the unions more democratic. We believe that many of the top union leaders have sold out the membership with their philosophy of "labor peace" and "co-operation" with management.
- 4) Linking the struggles in the community with the struggles in the plant. We believe that the struggle for dignity and justice touches all parts of peoples lives and must go beyond the plant walls.

LA T-28 (11/13/73)

BARBARA ORTIZ (supra) and EARL MASSEY (supra) have telephone number 635-2732.

On January 13, 1974, a surveillance of 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California, was conducted by Special Agents of the FBI during the period 1:00 PM through 3:00 PM. No activity of any type was observed during the course of this surveillance.

LA 100-79197

LA T-33 (1/18/74)
LA T-35 (1/24/74)

The LALUO sponsored a Labor School on January 13, 1974, at 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California. The main speaker was OTIS HYDE (supra), who spoke on the history of the black worker in the labor movement. The class began at 6:45 PM.

On January 20, 1974, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a surveillance of 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California, from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM. During the course of this surveillance, approximately 35 individuals were observed attending a LALUO Labor School being held at that location.

LA T-43 (1/28/74)

On January 27, 1974, the LALUO sponsored a labor school at 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California. Approximately 30 people were in attendance. The main speaker was JOSEPH DOMARACKI (supra), who spoke on methods to use in organizing rank and file committees within existing labor unions.

Source advised that following the labor school approximately 20 people attended an LALUO sponsored film showing held at the same location.

LA T-43 (2/4/74)

On February 3, 1974, the LALUO sponsored labor school met at 4718 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California. The main speaker was JOSEPH DOMARACKI (supra) who spoke concerning the role of women in the labor movement.

LA 100-79197

E. The Brotherhood Caucus (BC)

LA T-6 advised on September 6, 1973, that the BC is a dissident faction of the United Auto Workers (UAW), American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). Source advised that the objective of the BC is to wrest control of the union from the current leadership which is not considered to be responsive to the needs of the rank and file membership. The OL considers the BC to be of primary importance in its united front work.

LA T-6 (9/6/73)

OL members who are members of the BC at Fremont and Los Angeles, California, met on August 16, 1973, at 6110 East Gotham Street, Bell Gardens, California. At this meeting it was decided to try and build a region-wide BC to link progressive and militant forces within the United Auto Workers Union.

LA T-6 (11/29/73)

At a meeting of members of the BC from Los Angeles and Fremont, California, which also included members of the OL held on September 7, 1973, it was stated that the OL members of the BC want the BC to use such tactics as nation-wide strikes, wildcat strikes, shut downs and slow downs to force the BC's demands upon the national leadership of the UAW.

LA 100-79197

Source further advised that the BC held a regional conference in Fresno, California, on September 8 and 9, 1973. At this conference it was announced that ten employees of the General Motors Assembly Plant in Fremont, California, had started the BC at that plant in November 1972, and it currently has approximately 2000 members out of a total plant population of 5000. Present at this conference were a number of OL members from the Los Angeles and Oakland, California area. Members of the RU from Los Angeles were also observed at the conference.

At the final session of the conference held on September 9, 1973, the objectives of the BC were established. A steering committee for Region 6 of the BC was also selected. This committee consists of seven individuals, six of whom are also members of the OL. The steering committee has the authority to do whatever is necessary to organize the rank and file members of Region 6. Source advised Region 6 includes the Los Angeles and San Francisco, California area.

LA T-6 (9/21/73)

The OL leadership is very disturbed about the factionalism that has developed in the BC in the Oakland, California area. This factionalism presents a serious obstacle to the OL's desire to control the BC. The BC is considered by the OL leadership to be the most important activity in which the organization is involved. It is believed to be a futile ground for new recruits and an excellent means of educating the masses in the OL's political ideology.

The difficulties being encountered by the OL in the Oakland area in its work in the BC have so disturbed the OL leadership that MICHAEL KLONSKY (supra) and DAVID SIMPSON (supra) have decided to assume personal supervision of the OL activity in the BC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-79197

KATHY SEAL (supra) is responsible for organizing a chapter of the BC at the General Motors Assembly Plant, South Gate, California, and for supervising the OL's work in the BC in the Los Angeles area.

LA T-6 (10/5/73)

MICHAEL KLONSKY (supra) was in Oakland, California, for 1½ days around September 21, 1973, to meet with OL members in Oakland concerning the OL involvement in the BC at the General Motors Assembly Plant in Fremont, California. KLONSKY instructed the members not to be openly militant in the BC so as not to alienate the conservative members of the BC. The BC at Fremont is becoming factionalized and the OL influence in the BC is diminishing.

To: ☐ Director

Date 3/11/74

BU 105-218820

LA 100-79197

Att.: _____ FILE _____

☒ SAC ATLANTA

Title _____

☐ ASAC _____

OCTOBER LEAGUE

(MARXIST-LENINIST) (OL)

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ SC _____

RE:

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF
SUBVERSIVE, EXTREMIST,
KLAN, WHITE HATE, AND
MILITANT BLACK
ORGANIZATIONS

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Correct

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Search and return

☐ Deadline passed

☐ See me

☐ Delinquent.

☐ Serial # _____

☐ Discontinue

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Expedite

☐ Send to _____

☐ File

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ For information

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Handle

☐ Type

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

100-8852-625

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 15 1974	

BAUGUS

Transmitted herewith is a copy of appendix page and thumbnail sketch of above captioned organization.

1 - Each Field
Office

SAC JAMES L. STARTZELL

Office LOS ANGELES

See reverse side

APPENDIX

OCTOBER LEAGUE (MARXIST-LENINIST) (OL)

A source advised that the October League (Marxist-Leninist) (OL) was founded in Los Angeles, California, in 1969. The OL founders made an initial decision to do no active organizing and devoted their energies to the concentrated study of leftist theory. In late 1971, they began to organize nationally and direct their efforts to members of the working class.

A second source advised that in May 1972, OL leaders stated that the goal of the OL is the establishment of a new communist party in the United States which is based upon the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought. The party is to be patterned after the Chinese Communist Party and would adhere to the revolutionary teachings of MAO Tse-tung. The purpose of the new party is to "...win the masses and lead the working class forward toward the dictatorship of the proletariat in unity with the world wide struggle against imperialism..." OL activities are currently concentrated in instilling in the working class a Marxist-Leninist philosophy and uniting the working class with the oppressed minorities in a socialist revolution in the United States. OL leaders state that their goal of establishing a socialist state can only be achieved through a military insurrection by the working class.

Source advised that as of January, 1974 the October League claimed to have chapters in nine cities and was continuing to expand nationally.

This source further advised that numerous leaders and members of the OL have visited the People's Republic of China.

A third source advised that the OL is known to have received financial support from the People's Republic of China.

✓
JAN 30 1974

ABBREVIATED THUMBNAIL

OCTOBER LEAGUE (MARXIST-LENINIST) (OL)

The OL was formed in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, as an informal group of Marxist-Leninist individuals with the purpose of instilling in the working class a Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In late 1971, its founders decided to organize nationally to form a new Maoist oriented communist party in the United States with the purpose of uniting and leading the working class and its allies, the oppressed minorities, in a military insurrection to establish a new proletarian state. As of January 1974, the OL claimed to have 9 chapters and is continuing to expand nationally. Numerous OL leaders and members have visited the People's Republic of China and the OL is known to have received financial support from the Chinese Government.

field wide interest

301375

3/14/74

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-79197)

SAC, ATLANTA (100-8852) (P)

OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
(Marxist - Leninist)
IS - OL
OO:
OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles letter to Albany, with copies to Atlanta and New York, dated 2/4/74.

Referenced letter pointed out that [redacted] advised (date not shown) that the October League (OL) had received mail at Post Office Box 3378, Bell Gardens, California on various dates in January, 1974, and this mail bore return addresses from a number of cities in the United States. Los Angeles pointed out that this source was highly sensitive and the information it supplied was to be classified confidential if disseminated and should be used for lead purposes only.

Los Angeles also noted that the majority of the mail received at Post Office Box 2378 was addressed to "The Call," the national newspaper of the OL and, therefore, might pertain to subscription requests or payments.

One of the pieces of mail received at this box on 1/12/74, had the return address of Box 27132, Atlanta, Georgia. A source (whose identity is set forth on the non-symbol source administrative page) advised on 3/1/74, that Post Office Box 27132, Atlanta, Georgia, is located in the Eastwood Branch Post Office and was rented on 12/27/73 to JOHN V. FLETCHER, 1454 Vaughan Street, Atlanta, Georgia, telephone number 524-7489, Georgia Driver's License 1849475 for "The Call" and the Guardian Southern Bureau. This box is not very active and only a small amount of mail is delivered to this box.

3 - Los Angeles (1 - [redacted])
2 - New York (100-177151)
 (1 - 100-) (Guardian)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-8612) (John Fletcher)
 (1 - 100-9737) (Guardian)

EAS/and
(3) *will*

100-8852-676

AT 100-8652

JOHN W. FLETCHER is a security subject of the Atlanta Office (100-8612) as he is active in the Atlanta GL, however, he is not in the Atlanta Adex.

CHARACTERIZATION OF JOHN FLETCHER

[REDACTED] on 2/14/73, identified a photograph of JOHN FLETCHER as being one of the members of the GL in Atlanta, Georgia, at that time.

FOIA(b) (7) -- (D)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Views of radical groups

Hearst kidnap:

suspensions grow

At *Militant* press time there has been no communication from the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army for two weeks. Suspensions about the SLA's kidnapping of Patricia Hearst continue to mount.

New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell wrote from San Francisco on March 2 that in addition to "persistent reports that the F.B.I. now knows where the group is," there is "also speculation that the kidnapping itself may, at least in part, be something of a hoax."

Caldwell reported: "In the Bay Area there has also been speculation that the so-called Symbionese are not a legitimate group but rather a movement inspired by provocateurs."

"There are just too many unanswered questions," a lawyer close to the radical community said. "This whole thing isn't sitting well with a lot of people."

Even the capitalist news media have felt compelled to note what *Time* magazine called "the almost unanimous outcry against S. L. A. tactics by other leftist political groups."

Time cited this response as a possible reason for the "bitter tone" of SLA "General Field Marshal

Cinque" in his latest communiqué. "Clearly angered by that reaction, he urged more organizations to 'stand with the people,'" *Time* said.

A front-page editorial in the March 4 *Great Speckled Bird*, an alternative newspaper published in Atlanta, opposed the kidnapping and provided further information on the government's attempt to whip up a witch-hunt against the left.

The *Bird* pointed out that even the kidnapping of Reginald Murphy, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, by the right-wing "American Revolutionary Army" was used to this end. The *Bird* wrote:

"Richard Ichord, Chairman of the House Internal Security Subcommittee, appeared on national television. Without mentioning that ARA was apparently a right wing group, he listed several left-wing organizations in Atlanta, as if they might somehow be responsible for the kidnapping. He singled out the October League and the Progressive Labor Party for special mention."

The *Bird* report continued: "We could not reach any members of Progressive Labor Party but a spokesman for the October League com-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Militant"

page 13

3/15/74

Date:
Edition:
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Editor:
Title:

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or
Classification:
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mented, "We don't support and we never have supported this type of action. We think revolutionary change has to come through conscious and active participation by the masses of the people."

The *Bird* summed up its own position by saying, "Our opposition [to the SLA kidnapping] comes from our belief that these kinds of individual terroristic actions do not help build a mass movement to change our society. A new society will not be created by extorting the ruling class, but only by building and sustaining the power of the people. What is needed is mass organization, not terror."

Among those opposing the SLA's terrorist acts are Maoist groups such as the October League and Venceremos. Venceremos has come under special attack by the police, who claim its former members have links with the SLA. The group issued a statement that declared:

"The SLA is not a revolutionary group. In effect if not in intent, they are anti-working class, anti-revolutionary, anti-communist. If the SLA did not exist the police would have to invent them. Objectively, they are playing the role of provocateurs."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA (100-8852) (P)

DATE: 3/19/74

FROM : SA EDWARD A. SHEA

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS-OL

On 3/6/74, SA's OSCAR T. HERREN and EDWARD A. SHEA checked the residences shown below and the following was noted:

1. At the residence of JOHN and VIRGINIA FLETCHER, 1454 Vaughan, Atlanta, Ga., it was noted there was an older Mustang car bearing Georgia tag BAM-328 parked in the right hand side of driveway (this license is listed to KEITH DUAYNE HOLMES, JR., 1031 Scott Blvd., Decatur, Ga., for a 1967 Ford Mustang - legal owner KEITH DUAYNE HOLMES, JR., 1350 N. Morningside Dr., Atlanta).

SA's HERREN and SHEA then went to the door of 1454 Vaughan, Atlanta, Ga., to attempt to interview VIRGINIA FLETCHER. The front door was open, although the screen door was closed and on knocking at the door, a woman came from the rear of the house. The agents asked if she were VIRGINIA FLETCHER and she indicated that she was. The agents then identified themselves and pointed out they were interested in talking to Mrs. FLETCHER about the Atlanta OL; Mrs. FLETCHER indicated she had nothing to say to the FBI and closed the door terminating the interview.

2. During the afternoon, a check was made of the residence at 709 Cherokee, Atlanta, Ga., where TERRY MC GILL lives in the upstairs apartment and CHARLIES and NAN ORROCK live in one of the two downstairs apartment. In the backyard of this house, TERRY MC GILL's 1969 Pontiac sedan bearing Georgia tag MSD-656 was seen plus a 1967 Chevrolet, bearing Georgia tag MLP-660 (Georgia tag MLP-660 is listed to LOUISE RUNYON, 455 Hardendorf Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., for a 1967 Chevrolet).

(12) - Atlanta (2-100-8852)

EAS/ey
(12)

(1-100-8612) (JOHN FLETCHER)
(1-100-8679) (VIRGINIA FLETCHER)
(1-100-9546) (LOUISE RUNYON)
(1-100-9628) (CHARLES DUNHAM)
(1-100-8638) (CANA DUNHAM)
(1-100-9473) (TERRY MC GILL)
(1-100-7296) (NAN ORROCK)

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Copy count cont'd page 2

AT 100-8852

COPY COUNT CONTINUED

(1-100-9193) (CHARLIE ORROCK)
(1-100-9661) (CHARLES COSTIGAN)
(1-100-9639) (BARBARA COSTIGAN)

Parked in front of this house was a pickup truck bearing Georgia tag RL-8352 (listed to CHARLES W. DUNHAM, P. O. Box 4673, Atlanta, for a 1972 General Motors Corporation truck).

It is noted that CHARLES and DANA DUNHAM had been living at 671½ Grant St., Atlanta, but they moved, location unknown and it may be possible they might be staying at 709 Cherokee temporarily.

3. A check was made of CHARLES and BARBARA COSTIGAN's residence, 1861 Lakewood Ave., Atlanta, but it was noted their apartment was now vacant as the COSTIGANS had moved out.

Above for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA (100-8852)

DATE: 3/19/74

FROM : SA EDWARD A. SHEA

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS - OL

On 3/6/74, SA's OSCAR T. HERREN and EDWARD A. SHEA checked the residence of CHARLES and BARBARA COSTIGAN, 1861 Lakewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, and it was noted to be vacant.

Mrs. ROY YEAGER, 1861 Lakewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA's OSCAR T. HERREN and EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/6/74, that she is the owner of the house at 1861 Lakewood Avenue and she resides in the upper part of the house; in the basement of the house there are two apartments which she rents out.

Back sometime in 1972, Mrs. YEAGER had a vacancy in one of the apartments and she placed an ad in the local newspapers about this apartment. A girl by the name of BARBARA COSTIGAN subsequently called her about the apartment and came and looked at. Later Mrs. COSTIGAN's husband also looked the place over and they decided they would rent this place. When the COSTIGAN's moved in they had one child, a boy named MILES COSTIGAN who is about 4 years old and is an extremely bright boy.

Later, Mrs. COSTIGAN, who is a cute attractive girl, gave birth to another child sometime in 1973.

Shortly after the COSTIGAN's moved into their apartment, Mrs. YEAGER and her husband began to suspect they were into something as there were an unusual number of visitors to the COSTIGAN's both day and night. The YEAGERS at first thought the COSTIGAN's might be into gambling or drugs, but later on, when a group of people were visiting at the COSTIGAN's, Mr. YEAGER heard them calling each other Comrade, so they figured they were communists.

4-Atlanta (2-100-8852)
(1-100-9661) (CHARLES COSTIGAN)
(1-100-9639) (BARBARA COSTIGAN)

EAS/dwg

(4) *dwg*

100-8852-678

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AT 100-8852

While the COSTIGANs lived at 1861 Lakewood, CHARLIE COSTIGAN first was working at some sprinkler company in Atlanta, then he obtained a job for a short time at the General Motors Plant in Lakewood, but for the most part CHARLIE COSTIGAN has been unemployed, as his work with this communist group takes up all his time in preparing papers typing and printing things on a press they had in the apartment.

Mrs. COSTIGAN had worked almost all the time while the COSTIGANs lived at 1861 Lakewood, with her most recent job being at Western Electric (WE) in Norcross, Georgia.

From the outset when the COSTIGANs first moved into their apartment, Mrs. YEAGER has had trouble collecting the rent from the COSTIGANs as CHARLIE COSTIGAN was not working. The COSTIGANs would pay \$10.00 or so and would always be in arrears with their rent. In addition, the COSTIGANs started to run up debts with stores, doctors, etc., and when he would receive his bills in the mail, he would just tear them up.

The YEAGERS were upset with all the people that visited the COSTIGANs and in addition, CHARLIE COSTIGAN who had a very expensive stereo set, would play this very loud which was very annoying. Because of the above and the fact that the COSTIGANs were always behind in their rent, Mrs. YEAGER told them they would have to move. The COSTIGANs did little to find a new apartment and after a few weeks Mrs. YEAGER obtained a warrant to get them out of the apartment. About three weeks ago, the COSTIGANs moved out of their apartment late at night, having to make several trips to get all the furniture out. The round trip to the new apartment took about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, but Mrs. YEAGER did not know where the COSTIGANs had moved as they left no forwarding address.

After the COSTIGANs moved out, Mrs. YEAGER went down to the apartment and it was filthy. The kitchen floor looked like it had never been cleaned and in the cupboards, the shelves were loaded with food obtained from the Georgia State Welfare Agency.

AT 105-8852

In the apartment there was a tremendous number of items of communist literature left behind by the COSTIGANs along with bundles of old issues of a newspaper "The Call."

There were some letters in the apartment from CHARLES COSTIGAN's mother in Columbus, Georgia, who expressed concern about the poor financial position her son was getting himself into and it appeared that the mother had paid off some of her son's debts. Also noted was a telephone bill for last month which showed about \$350 worth of calls to Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, and other cities in the United States.

Mrs. YEAGER called a neighbor friend of hers who has a detective son and this detective after looking at the material in COSTIGAN's apartment sent in some other detectives from the intelligence unit who took some of the literature and papers.

Relative to CHARLIE COSTIGAN, Mrs. YEAGER indicated he seemed to be well educated, was very much involved in the Communist movement and in his conversations with her, expressed an anti-establishment attitude. Mrs. YEAGER recalled that her husband, ROY, is employed by Gulf Oil and CHARLES COSTIGAN was aware of this. One night, the YEAGERS were out for the evening and on returning home, found the house, trees, shrubs, lawn, etc., covered with signs reading "Boycott Gulf." Mrs. YEAGER felt CHARLIE COSTIGAN was responsible as he has a "Boycott - Gulf" sticker on his car. Mrs. YEAGER gathered all the signs up and took them down to COSTIGAN, telling him not to do this again. COSTIGAN merely took the signs from Mrs. YEAGER and closed the door.

As for Mrs. COSTIGAN, Mrs. YEAGER described her as a cute, attractive woman who is only involved in this Communist group because of her husband. CHARLIE COSTIGAN treats Mrs. COSTIGAN badly and the COSTIGANs have separated on a couple of occasions. During one period of separation, Mrs. COSTIGAN was noted bringing various men home at night but Mrs. YEAGER did not know if these were temporary boyfriends or people affiliated with the Communist group.

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During the entire time the COSTIGANs lived at 1861 Lakewood, Mrs. YEAGER never saw them wash any clothes or bring clothes out to take to a laundromat, nor did she ever see them do any grocery shopping.

Mrs. YEAGER had no idea where the COSTIGANs moved as they left no forwarding address. Mrs. YEAGER recently went to the post office to see if they had filed a change of address as she continues to receive a tremendous amount of mail for the COSTIGANs consisting of many bills from J. C. Penney's, the telephone company, doctors, etc; however, the post office had no change of address card.

Efforts will continue to try to ascertain the COSTIGAN's new residence.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ATLANTA COALITION STANDS UP TO POLICE MURDER

Atlanta, Georgia—Police repression, especially of Black people, has become a burning issue here. One group which has focused public attention on this issue is the recently-formed Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition. (AARC)

Last year, with a green light from Police Chief John Inman, Atlanta cops killed 19 people—the highest police murder rate in the U.S. Fifteen of the victims were Black, 4 were working-class whites. Most of the police involved were members of the terrorist SWAT, Stakeout or Decoy squads, or the heavy downtown foot patrol, all created by Inman and former Mayor Sam Massell with federal funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

But side-by-side with growing repression has been a growing people's anti-repression movement. Back in 1972, when Henry Whitlock was framed on a murder rap in neighboring DeKalb County, the People's Committee to Insure Justice (PCIJ) came together to carry the struggle for his release into the communities and plants. The movement took another step forward after the police shooting of a 14-year-old-Black girl, Pamela Dixon, last June, when several groups came together in the Pamela Dixon Defense Committee. The AARC emerged out of this struggle as a vehicle for continuing anti-repression activity.

"We realized that one organization couldn't take on repression in Atlanta," explained an AARC spokeswoman. "Several organizations would have to come together to do that."

Since that time, the AARC has grown to be a leading anti-repression organization in the city. It is a multinational organization, although Black groups make up a majority and have played the leading roles. Chairman Don Stone, a member of the Black Workers Congress, describes the coalition as "a permanent part of the struggle" and "a form that gives concrete expression to the realities of the united front." The two unifying principles are "against repression, and against attacks on working people's living standards."

Members of AARC include PCIJ, the Black Workers Congress, Black Labor Action Committee, African Liberation

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Call"

Page 4

March 1974

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Editor:
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Support Committee, Center for Independent Black Politics, Summit Leadership Conference, Center for Black Art, United Youth Adult Conference, Dixie Hills Progressive Civic Association, National Lawyers Guild, the Great Speckled Bird, October League, and the Workers Action Movement.

One of AARC's most important roles has been to organize immediate responses to each new incident of police brutality. The coalition has organized some of the city's largest and most significant demonstrations against police brutality and repression. When officers D.E. Kelley and F.C. McIntyre strangled Virgil Williams, a Black man, in the Atlanta jail last November, AARC responded with a demonstration in front of the jail and a petition drive to indict the two cops for murder. The petitions, bearing 3,000 signatures, were presented to Mayor Maynard Jackson in January.

AARC also demanded that Jackson fire Inman, abolish SWAT, Stakeout and Decoy squads and the downtown foot patrol, sever ties with LEAA, and reopen investigations into the 19 civilian killings by police in 1973. Jackson said he would "look into" the 19 deaths.

In other actions, AARC representatives appeared before the now defunct Aldermanic Police Committee to demand reopening the 19 cases; demonstrated at the police department to expose the do-nothing Police Committee; marched as a contingent in the Martin Luther King memorial march here Jan. 15; conducted a workshop on crime at a community fair—pointing out that poverty, higher prices, low wages and unemployment are the real causes of crime; put out the first issue of the AARC Newsletter and other educational material; and has begun an investigation of the Clayton County Prison to try and get it closed.

The coalition's weekly meetings, open to the public, have recently included a slide show on the Charlotte Three, political prisoners from North Carolina; and a talk by Frank Pestana, a California lawyer on "China's Legal System."

"SUPER-CHIEF"

Stone thinks that the coalition has begun to effect local politics and politicians. He said that fear of the growing anti-fascist sentiment among community people led Mayor Maynard Jackson recently to propose a "superchief" over the police and fire departments, appointed by and responsible to him, to "control Inman." The creation of a police review board is also under discussion.

But even more important is the fact that AARC is reaching and educating more people—not only about police repression, but about how the police are serving the interests of Atlanta's corporate power structure.

Meanwhile repression continues to grow. In February, two progressive Atlanta papers, the Atlanta Voice and the Great Speckled Bird, revealed the establishment of a new gestapo-type unit, with projected headquarters outside the

present police building, to spy on and harass Inman's political opponents. Perhaps even more ominous are recent statements of support for Inman by spokesmen for the downtown business interests. One such spokesman even suggested that Inman himself be appointed as the new "super-chief."

For the immediate future, AARC is reaching out to new organizations, trying to build ties with community groups, workers caucuses, and all the forces who have been victimized by the rule of the giant corporations in the city. It is also linking up with other anti-repression groups in the South. Over the coming year, Stone foresees that AARC will be more active on the economic front, fighting attacks on the living standards of working people. The coalition participated directly in the Warren strike last fall, when it organized demonstrations against a court injunction limiting picketing by the strikers, and against the frame-up arrest of a Warren organizer.

"We are trying to develop overall consciousness in the community so that people will be prepared to deal with police and police brutality against Black and working class people," Stone summed up. "We want people not just to see police brutality as an isolated thing, but to link that to Coca-Cola's plans for Atlanta."

"The same with the workers' struggles—not only how they affect people in a narrow way, but we want to draw the connections all the way to monopoly capital."

"We want to lay the groundwork for the development of socialist consciousness."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GEORGIANS MOBILIZE FOR ERA FIGHT

Atlanta, Georgia—The recent votes by Ohio, Montana, and Maine in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment for women have put the legislation within five states of the necessary 38 for ratification. The amendment, which was first raised as a demand by women in 1923, is now within sight of victory.

In Georgia, the 1974 state legislature refused to ratify the amendment despite a vigorous campaign by several women's groups and coalitions. Many of the bill's supporters attribute the defeat to the influence of the John Birch Society and the far right-wing in the state.

Indeed, while the vote was divided mainly along urban (pro)—rural (against) lines, legislators from the city of Rome and vicinity which is very much influenced by Birchers voted against the amendment. Even Georgia governor Jimmy Carter who supports the ERA, attributed its defeat to these forces as well as to "major employers in Georgia."

ERA supporters have declared a moral victory and vowed to continue the struggle in Georgia until the amendment is ratified. One of the most active groups working for its passage is Georgians for the ERA (GERA).

VICTORY THROUGH STRUGGLE

The group was begun in June of 1973 as an action oriented organization and has tried to reach out to as many potential supporters as possible. GERA describes itself as "an organization of women working to pass the ERA. We are working women, students, professional women and housewives." Their statement of principles goes on to say that "All the past victories of women have been won through struggle. We cannot rely on others, whether legislators or judges, to fight for us. It wasn't until women organized themselves in large numbers in a visible public show of support that they won the right to vote. This holds true today."

In its short history, GERA has sponsored a panel, a conference and a state-wide march, as well as several press con-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Call"

March 1974

Pages S-3 and S-6

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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ferences to build its campaign. They have also contacted and worked with women's groups all over the state.

On the fifty-third anniversary of the Suffrage Amendment, GERA held a public forum on the ERA. Speakers included representatives of NOW, the Communications Workers of America (CWA), the Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women, GERA, and the Black Women's Coalition of Atlanta. Ms. Rutha Bradley, who represented the Black Women's Coalition stated that she thought Black women had the most to gain from the amendment's passage. This is because their position on the job scale is the lowest of all workers and because they are much more likely than white women to be the sole support of their family.

In November, the group held a state-wide organizing conference whose purpose was to organize the largest possible demonstration on January 12, the Saturday before the opening of the state legislature. The purpose of the demonstration was to show the legislature the amount of support the amendment has in Georgia.

Over 200 people, mostly women, representing unions, women's and religious groups, students, professional women, Black women, socialist and communist organizations came to the conference to learn how best to organize their constituents for the march. Workshops included sessions on press conferences, organizing a march, fund-raising, campus organizing, as well as educational workshops such as protective legislation, alimony and child support, and Black women and the ERA.

Once the conference was over, GERA went ahead full steam to organize for the march, and on January 12, over 1200 men and women marched to the state capitol in Atlanta. (See February *CALL*). The march was endorsed by such groups as the UAW, the SCLC, Georgia State Nurse's Association, Georgia State University Women for the ERA, NOW, and the October League.

After the Amendment's defeat in the legislature, *THE CALL* questioned GERA coordinator, Vicki Gabriner about this year's campaign and the prospects for the future. She said that the march had let a lot of people know how much support the ERA had, and the legislature was unable to bury it as they had the year before. Gabriner went on to say that the women who had been mobilized formed "the basis in the state for building a women's movement that is very open-ended."

Commenting on the fact that the campaign had gotten the amendment some good publicity this year, she said, "I think we'll win next year if we can really build a large mass movement of women." She added that she thought men would be involved too, but that women would form the backbone. "In Georgia, we're on the up..."



GM Assembly Division

General Motors Corporation

Lakewood Plant
P. O. Box 4605
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

March 20, 1974

Mr. Leo E. Conroy
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
275 Peachtree, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Conroy:

The enclosed circular was found on our plant premises yesterday, March 19, 1974.

This circular is being sent to you for your information.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Donovan
Personnel Director

WJD:cs

Enclosure

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~~of page 2~~

100-8852-682

MAR 23 1974

FBI-ATLANTA

BLACK WORKERS' STRUGGLE

LESSONS FOR THE LABOR MOVEMENT

COME HEAR

ODIS HYDE —

a brother with 40 years of experience

in the fights for labor unions and civil

rights — **SPEAK**

ON

SAT., MARCH 23, 7:30

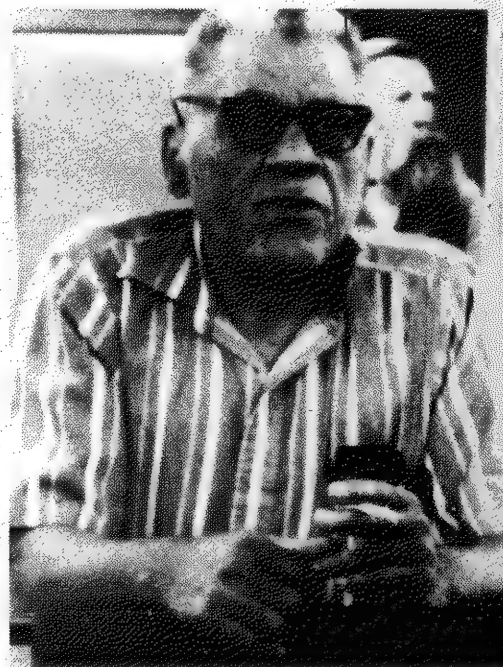
AT THE

JFK CENTER

255 CHESTNUT STREET, ATLANTA

free admission

childcare provided



80-8852-681
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MAR 23 1974

Over →

When steel workers at Republic Mills went out on strike, Odis Hyde was there.

MANY WORKERS WERE MURDERED IN THIS 1937 ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

WHEN TENANTS FOUGHT ILLEGAL EVICTIONS, CONSUMERS STRUGGLED AGAINST HIGH PRICES, & WORKERS FACED LAYOFFS IN THE 1930s & 1940s, ODIS HYDE WAS THERE.

WHEN BLACK PEOPLE BATTLED FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOM, ODIS HYDE WAS THERE.



“When enough people come together, the police can’t dictate the destiny of humanity ... We won’t be free until we unite... When we do that, we have the forces that make America work and can make it beautiful!”

— Odis Hyde, 1974

For more information, call the Atlanta Strike Support Committee, 525-2922

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA (100-8852) (P)

DATE: 3/27/74

FROM : SA EDWARD A. SHEA

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS - OL

On 3/26/74, a source (whose identity is set forth on the Nonsymbol Source Administrative Page) advised the following:

1. KEN SECRET, who had been an employee at Frito-Lay, was laid off on 3/26/74, due to excessive absenteeism - SECRET has filed a grievance over this dismissal.

2. A girl by the name of JEAN GRAIL (born 12/29/44, SSAN [FOIA(b)(6)] residence on Carver Circle, Doraville, Georgia, educated in Columbus, Georgia) is currently working at Frito-Lay and she has been associating with two other Frito-Lay employees, SUSAN TELLER and JUDY RICHARDSON. (Indices were negative on JEAN GRAIL)

3. CHRISTINE VAN NUYS applied for a job at Frito-Lay about one month ago but she was turned down. VAN NUYS gave her local address on her employment application as 1454 Vaughan, Atlanta, Georgia, which is the residence of JOHN and VIRGINIA FLETCHER. Source will send in a Xerox copy of VAN NUYS' employment application on file at Frito-Lay.

4. Source was then asked by the writer if there was a female employee at Frito-Lay by the name of GOODMAN (information had previously been received by the writer that ROBERT LEE GOODMAN's wife, first name unknown, was working at Frito-Lay). Source indicated that there was no employee at Frito-Lay named GOODMAN, but he recalled that last year he heard that SUSAN TELLER had married an individual named (FNU) GOODMAN but TELLER has never made any official announcement of this.

Above for information. / 100-8852-683

1 - 100-8852
1 - 105-4388 (SUSAN TELLER)
1 - 157-5494 (KEN SECRET)
EAS:ljé
(8)

1 - 100-9290 (JUDY RICHARDSON)
1 - 100-9405 (CHRIS DJALAIPOUR)
1 - 100-7415 (BOB GOODMAN)
1 - 100-8612 (JOHN FLETCHER)
1 - 100-8679 (VIRGINIA FLETCHER)

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NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE ATTACHED

AT 100-8852

Re Atlanta memo of SA EDWARD A. SHEA, 3/27/74.

NONSYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Source mentioned in this memo is JACK LIGHTFOOT,
Personnel Manager, Frito-Lay Corporation, Chamblee, Georgia.
(Protected by request)

THIS COPY NOT TO BE SENT
OUTSIDE HEADQUARTERS CITY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-218820)

DATE: 3/25/74

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-79197) (P)

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (MARXIST-LENINIST)

IS - OL

IS - CH

OO: Los Angeles

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-8852) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (100-30603) (RM)
- 2 - Boston (100-45404) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-53070) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (100-4146) (RM)
- 2 - Houston (100-13142) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-177151) (RM)
- 2 - Portland (100-13510) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-73747) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (100-56796) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

RJH/lan
(24)

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[Handwritten signature]

LA 100-79197

FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i) (1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

It is noted that WELLS is a member of the Central Committee of the OL and is in charge of making transportation arrangements for that organization.

An analysis of the above information tends to indicate that the OL delegation departed the U. S. approximately the middle of January 1974.

RUTH ENGLISH HYDE has been identified by a Los Angeles source as a possible member of this delegation.

Los Angeles indices are negative relative to DENNIS HANCOCK.

All receiving offices are requested to review indices concerning HANCOCK.

LA 100-79197

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Review records, U. S. Passport Office, for any information that would assist in identifying DENNIS HANCOCK, who possibly applied for a passport in November or December 1973 and furnish positive results to the appropriate office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-218820)

DATE: 3/25/74

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-79197) (P)

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (MARXIST-LENINIST)
IS - OL
IS - CH
OO: Los Angeles

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

note

Indices checked by
S/A Edward A. Shea on
3/29/74 for Dennis
Hancock and Dennis
Hancock but there were
no references

EAS

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-8852) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (100-30603) (RM)
- 2 - Boston (100-45404) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-53070) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (100-4146) (RM)
- 2 - Houston (100-13142) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-177151) (RM)
- 2 - Portland (100-13510) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-73747) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (100-56796) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

RJH/lan
(24)

100-8852-684
INDEXED
MAR 28 1974
E. Shea EAS



LA 100-79197

FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i) (1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

It is noted that WELLS is a member of the Central Committee of the OL and is in charge of making transportation arrangements for that organization.

An analysis of the above information tends to indicate that the OL delegation departed the U. S. approximately the middle of January 1974.

RUTH ENGLISH HYDE has been identified by a Los Angeles source as a possible member of this delegation.

Los Angeles indices are negative relative to DENNIS HANCOCK.

All receiving offices are requested to review indices concerning HANCOCK.

LA 100-79197

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Review records, U. S. Passport Office, for any information that would assist in identifying DENNIS HANCOCK, who possibly applied for a passport in November or December 1973 and furnish positive results to the appropriate office.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-454642)

3/27/74

SAC, NEW YORK (100-178805) (P)

THOMAS PRESTON COCKE, JR.
SM-OL
(OO:AT)

ReBulet to the Bureau, dated 12/28/73.

On 3/19/74, SA WILLIAM R. CLOUGH ascertained from Mrs. (FNU) MATRANGA, telephone number (212) 622-2217, 730 Sackett St., Brooklyn, NY 11217, self-identified as the owner of the apartment building located at that address, that captioned subject currently resides in Apt. 4L at that location. Mrs. MATRANGA had no knowledge of subject's current occupation.

LEADS

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will submit FD 129 and current RUC report or LHM.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will ascertain subject's employment.

2-Bureau (RM)
③-Atlanta (100-9076) (RM)
(1-100-8852) (OL)
1-New York

WRC:rr
(6)

100-8852-686

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 30 1974	
FBI - ATLANTA	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-456509)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-179187) (P)

SUBJECT: LARRY FLOYD MILLER
SM-OL
(OO:AT)

DATE: MAR 29 1974

ReATlet to the Bureau, dated 1/31/74.

This investigation is based on information that the October League (OL), its leaders, members, and affiliates are engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, US Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), and 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government). The OL's published "Statement of Political Unity of the Georgia Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) and the October League (Marxist-Leninist)" dated May, 1972, states "... the only way that socialism can be established in the US is through military insurrection, the smashing of the bourgeois state by the armed force of the masses and its replacement by a new proletarian state based on an army of the workers. This is a universal principle of Marxism-Leninism".

For information of Chicago and Los Angeles Divisions on 2/19/74, SA DAVID JENKINS caused a check to be made of the records of the Brooklyn Post Office and ascertained that Box 1833, General Post Office, Brooklyn, NY 11202 is currently subscribed to "LARRY F. MILLER, October League, 131 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, NY 11222".

- 3-Bureau (RM)
 - (1-105-218820) (OL)
- 2-Chicago (105-27305) (INFO) (RM)
 - (1-100-53090) (OL)
- 1-Los Angeles (100-79197) (OL) (RM)
- 3-Atlanta (100-7903) (LARRY FLOYD MILLER) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - (1-100-8852) (OL)
- 1-New York (105-100707) (RU) (#3A3)
- 1-New York (100-177151 Sub A) (#3A3)
- 1-New York

WRC:rr
(12)

100-8852-687

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FBI-ATLANTA	

DocId:32997588 Page 152

NY 100-179187

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

[redacted] advised on 7/24/73, that at the October League National Congress held 7/21, 22/73, the Central Committee (CC) of the OL was expanded to 10 members and one of the people elected to the new CC was LARRY F. MILLER.

On 3/13/74, [redacted] provided information that the OL received mail at Box 1683 from the following non-New York senders:

Chicago

P.O. Box 3486
Merchandise Mart
Chicago, Illinois 60654

(NYO files reflect this address utilized by Revolutionary Union, Chicago.)

Los Angeles

P.O. Box 2278
Bell Gardens, California 90201

(NYO file reflect this address utilized by OL at Los Angeles.)

It is noted the forementioned source is highly sensitive, and the information supplied should be classified "Confidential" if disseminated and should be utilized for lead purposes only.

NY 100-179187

For the information of the Atlanta Division, the enclosed letter from Legat, Hong Kong, dated 2/11/74, reflects purported residence of LARRY FLOYD MILLER at 162 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, NY.

On 3/15/74, SA WILLIAM R. CLOUGH exhibited a photograph of MILLER to DOMINIC FALZARANO, 162 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, NY, who identified himself as superintendent of the building at that location. FALZARANO, who has lived there for the past five years, advised he has never seen or heard of the subject.

LEADS

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will submit travel LHM relative to information contained in enclosed Hong Kong letter.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. In efforts to resolve whether subject is living in NY or merely utilizing curious residence addresses, will contact appropriate postal authorities to ascertain whether frequency of mail pick ups sent to Box 1683 can be established and identity of party or parties making such pick ups.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-456509)

3/18/74

SAC, ATLANTA (100-7903) (P)

LARRY FLOYD MILLER
SM - OL
OO: ATLANTA

Reference Atlanta letter to the Bureau,
1/31/74; New York letter to the Bureau, 1/31/74.

[redacted] advised on 7/24/73, that at the
October League (OL) National Congress held on 7/21-22/73,
the Central Committee (CC) of the OL was expanded to 10
members and one of the people elected to the new CC of
the OL was LARRY F. MILLER.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

[redacted] indicated on 8/8/73, that LARRY MILLER
was formerly a member of the OL in Atlanta, Georgia, but
was then living in the New York - New Jersey area.

The Newark Office ascertained that subject had
registered a 1968 beige Volkswagen, two door, car in New
Jersey and was issued New Jersey tag YOV-824; however, the
Newark Office was unable to locate subject at the address
MILLER furnished in Jersey City, N. J., when he registered
this car. In addition, efforts to locate MILLER at other
residences used by OL people were also unsuccessful in
locating MILLER.

3 - Bureau

(2- 100-456509) (LARRY F. MILLER)
(1- 105-201820) (OL)

1 - Los Angeles (100-79197) (Info)

3 - Milwaukee (100-16361)

2 - New York (100-179187)

2 - Atlanta

(1- 100-7903) (LARRY F. MILLER)
(1- 100-8852) (OL)

EAS/ljs
(11)

ONE - COMB

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

INDEXED

FILED

100-8852-688

AT 100-7903

The New York Office in 11/73, ascertained that LARRY F. MILLER, 131 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, New York, currently had Post Office Box 1683, General Post Office, Brooklyn, New York; however, investigation by New York showed that 131 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, New York, was a run down three-story apartment building and subject could not be located living at this address.

New York requested Bureau authority to establish a mail cover on Post Office Box 1683. New York was continuing its investigation to locate subject in New York.

[redacted] advised on 1/21/74, that the last employment information he had for subject was that MILLER was working for Atlantic Steel Company, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, as of early 1973. (This was subject's last known employment before he left the Atlanta area.)

Informants listed below, who are familiar with some phases of New Left activities in the Atlanta, Georgia, area were contacted in March, 1974, but they had no information regarding the current whereabouts of the subject:



FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

MILWAUKEE

AT MADISON, WISCONSIN

1. Will consider checking through an established source of the Selective Service Board, Local Board 14, Madison, Wisconsin, to see if subject has furnished them with a current address. MILLER's Selective Service number is [redacted] and he was classified 1-Y.

FOIA(b)(6)

2. Will check with an established source at the University of Wisconsin to see if there had been any recent requests by subject for transcripts to be sent to any schools. Subject attended the University of Wisconsin from 9/65 - 4/66, the Summer of 1967 and from 9/67 - 1/68, but did not attend long enough to receive a degree.

AT 100-7903

AT VERONA, WISCONSIN

Will attempt to conduct a pretext of subject's parents, WILLIAM L. and MARILYN MILLER, last known to be residing (1969) at 101 Lucille Street, Verona, Wisconsin, telephone number 845-6831. Subject's father was previously pretexted by Milwaukee in 1969 and the father was difficult to obtain information from.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1. Will continue efforts to locate subject as requested in referenced Atlanta letter.
2. Will consider checking at American Airlines (AAL) Personnel Office in New York to see if subject might be working for AAL as he had previously worked for this airline in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1. Will check divorce records at Fulton County for any record of LARRY F. MILLER and NANCY ZAWROTHNY MILLER obtaining a divorce.
2. Will continue efforts to locate subject.

SAC, ATLANTA (100-7324) (P)

3/27/74

SA EDWARD A. SHEA

JAMES SKILLMAN
SM - OL

On 3/26/74, SA WILLIAM E. BARDON drove by the residence of JAMES SKILLMAN, 1327 Avon Street, Atlanta, Georgia, and noted a 1973 Ford Pinto bearing Georgia tag COL-248 parked at the SKILLMAN residence (this tag is issued to JESSE C. CRAWFORD, 762 Bonnie Brae Street, Atlanta, Georgia, for a 1973 Ford Pinto purchased 11/7/73).

It is noted that the address 762 Bonnie Brae St. is the residence of BOB and SUE BERSCHINSKI.

Above for information.

1 - 100-7324
1 - 100-7917 (BOB BERSCHINSKI)
1 - 100-8852 (OL)
1 - 100-8568 (SUSAN BERSCHINSKI)
EAS/lja
(4)

100-8852-689

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 27 1974	
FBI - ATLANTA	

SAC, LOS ANGELES

3/27/74

SAC, ATLANTA (100-9736) (P)

MARY BARROW
SM @ OL
OO: LA

Re Los Angeles letter to Atlanta, 1/22/74.

Atlanta indices regarding MARY BARROW negative.

Atlanta has no October League (OL) members who are informants, however, contact was made with the following informants who are familiar with some phases of revolutionary type activities in the Atlanta, Ga., area.

[redacted] on 3/8/74, by SA ALAN R. DICKINSON.
[redacted] on 3/8/74, by SA ALAN R. DICKINSON.
[redacted] on 3/14/74, by SA TIMOTHY C. DORCH.
[redacted] on 3/15/74, by SA EDWARD A. SHEA.
FOIA(b)(7) - (D) [redacted] on 3/8/74, by SA EDWARD A. SHEA.
[redacted] on 3/15/74, by SA PHILIP R. RODRIQUEZ.
[redacted] on 3/17/74, by SA RICHARD D. HAMILTON.
[redacted] on 3/18/74, by SA WILLIAM E. BARDON.
[redacted] on 3/18/74, by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT.

Contacts with the above informants were negative.

It is noted that Atlanta has been conducting a surveillance program of several OL leaders in Atlanta and a number of license numbers have been observed of persons contacting these leaders. Subscribers to these license numbers have been obtained and no information relative to a MARY BARROW has been noted.

2 - Los Angeles (RM)
3 - Atlanta (2 - 100-9736) (1 - 100-8852 OL)

JEC/bk
(5) *JS*

SEARCHED *JS*
SERIALIZED *JS*
INDEXED *JS*
FILED *JS*

100-8852-690

AT 100-9736

Atlanta will remain alert for any information regarding subject.

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GA.

Will remain in contact with SCLC sources for information concerning the location of a SCLC boycott of McDonald's.

SAC, ATLANTA (100-9758) (C)

3/27/74

SA EDWARD A. SHEA

DAVID B. FITCH
SM - OL

Reference memo of SA EDWARD A. SHEA, 2/1/74.

This case was opened on 2/5/74, as information had been received that on 1/30/74, two white girls in their 20's were outside the Owens-Illinois Glass Container Division Plant, 3107 Sylvan Road, Hapeville, Georgia, around 2:30 p.m. distributing and selling copies of the October League (OL) newspaper to the plant employees as they entered or left the plant gate at the shift change. Around 3:00 p.m. the girls left and entered a Volkswagen car bearing Georgia tag BBM-881 (listed to DAVID FITCH, 2620 Barcelona Court, College Park, Georgia, for all 1962 Volkswagen).

This car was subsequently seen at the residences of CHARLES COSTIGAN, 1861 Lakewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, and JOHN FLETCHER, 1454 Vaughan Street, Atlanta, Georgia, both of whom are affiliated with the Atlanta OL.

As a result of the above, a case was opened on DAVID FITCH to see if he was affiliated with the Atlanta OL as Atlanta indices were negative regarding him. It was felt that possibly FITCH might have sold his car to one of the OL people in Atlanta and the registration had not as yet been changed.

Mr. W. D. PEACE, Police Officer, Identification Division, PD, College Park, Georgia, advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/22/74, that his files contained no record for DAVID B. FITCH.

On 3/22/74, SAs DANIEL F. TOOLE and EDWARD A. SHEA went to 2620 Barcelona Court, College Park, Ga., to attempt to interview DAVID B. FITCH relative to the above Volkswagen. At this residence it was learned from the present occupant that FITCH had moved and she suggested talking to the next door neighbor who had been friendly with the FITCHs.

1 - 100-9758
1 - 100-8852 (OL)
2 - 100-NEW (ROBERT MC CLAIN)
EAS/ljs
(4)

100-8852-691

SEARCHED ...	INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ...	FILED ...
MAR 27 1974	
FBI - ATLANTA	

AT 100-9758

Mrs. GLORIA ALLEN, 2610 Barcelona Court, College Park, Georgia, advised SAs DANIEL F. TOOLE and EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/22/74, that DAVID B. FITCH, who was known as BRUCE FITCH, lived next door to her up to approximately the middle of 1973 when he bought a farm at Barnesville, Georgia. Mr. FITCH is a pilot for Eastern Airlines and he had a small Volkswagen car that he used to travel to work. Sometime in early 1973, FITCH traded in this Volkswagen to SAM CAPTINO, C&W Motors, 2980 Stewart Avenue, Atlanta, for a station wagon. Mrs. ALLEN recalled this trade as she and several other residents have bought cars from SAM CAPTINO.

SAM CAPTINO, C&W Motors, 2980 Stewart Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/25/74, that he recalls DAVID FITCH trading in an older Volkswagen car and Mr. CAPTINO was of the opinion he might have sold the Volkswagen to some wholesale dealer, but his records are incomplete and could not confirm this.

On 3/25/74, SA EDWARD A. SHEA rechecked the State of Georgia auto license registration computer through the Atlanta FBI Office's tie in with this computer. The computer showed that Georgia license BBM-881 as of 3/13/74, was now registered to ROBERT MC CLAIN, 6563 Raymond Drive, Union City, Georgia, for a 1962 Volkswagen which was purchased on 1/5/74.

Indices of the Atlanta FBI Office contained no subversive references for ROBERT MC CLAIN.

Based on the above, it is obvious that DAVID B. FITCH has no connections with the Atlanta OL as he sold his Volkswagen back in 1973 prior to the time it was observed being used for OL purposes.

The writer plans to contact ROBERT MC CLAIN to see if he has sold this car and if he might be affiliated with the Atlanta OL.

It is suggested that this case on DAVID B. FITCH be closed at this time and a new 100 case be opened on ROBERT MC CLAIN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA (100-8852)(P)

DATE: 4/8/74

FROM : SA EDWARD A. SHEA

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS - OL

KEITH MEDFORTH, Security Officer, Owens-Illinois Container Division, 3107 Sylvan Road, East Point, Ga., contacted SA EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/15/74 and furnished the following information:

1) On the afternoon of 3/15/74, from around 2:30 P.M.-3:00 P.M., one white male and one black male, identities unknown were observed selling copies of the October League (OL) newspaper "The Call" outside the Owens-Illinois plant gates. Around 3:00 P.M., both individuals left and entered a truck bearing Georgia tag RL-8352 (listed to CHARLES W. DUNHAM, Post Office Box 4673, Atlanta, Georgia for a 1964 GMC truck).

2) The trial for CHARLES COSTIGAN who was arrested outside the Owens-Illinois plant back last summer while selling copies of "The Call" and charged with indecent exposure, was scheduled to be held on 4/3/74 at 9:00 A.M. in Judge TUCKER's court, Fulton County, Georgia.

3) SUE BERSCHINSKI is still working at Owens-Illinois but the company is planning to fire her for falsification of her employment application.

Above for info.

- 1 - 100-8852
- 1 - 100-9628 (Chas. Dunham)
- 1 - 100-9661 (Charles Costigan)
- 1 - 100-8568 (Sue Berschinski)

EAS:lcc

(4)

100-8852-692

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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APR 11 1974	
FBI-ATLANTA	

[Signature]



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, NEW YORK (100-93572)

4/4/74

SAC, ATLANTA (100-9737) (P)

THE GUARDIAN
IS
OO: NEW YORK

Re New York letter to Bureau, 12/6/73.

On 3/12/74, a source, who is in a position to know, advised that P. O. Box 50321, Atlanta, Georgia, was rented to WAYNE DRAZNIN, 686 Brookline, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, for the Georgia Communist League (GCL) M-L, listed as a "club", effective date 9/29/71. It is noted that DRAZNIN (Atlanta file 100-7904) is still listed as the renter as of 3/12/74; however, his current whereabouts are unknown. It is further noted that the GCL has merged with the Atlanta October League (OL), which presently receives mail at P. O. Box 50321.

The source made a check of this box and in addition to several packages from Peking, China, which appeared to contain books, and several copies of the various newspapers addressed to the OL, Atlanta, Georgia, were the following:

- 1) A personal-type letter addressed to CHRIS CORDGIN, Georgia Communist League, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2) A letter addressed to OL, P. O. Box 50321, Atlanta, Georgia, from "P.T.", P. O. Box 3774, Chicago, Illinois, 60654.
- 3) Two (2) copies of the "Guardian" addressed to the "Guardian Southern Bureau"

The above is being sent for information of receiving offices.

Atlanta indices regarding CORDIGIN negative.

2-New York
2-Chicago
3-Atlanta
(1-100-9737)
(1-100-8852)
(1-100-7904)

JEC/ljg
(7)

OUT - GOING

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I. Shen *EAS*

100-8852-693

AT 100-9737

LEADS:

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will identify holder of P. O. Box 3774; and if holder does not have initials "P.T.", will attempt to identify P.T. through appropriate sources.

SAC, ATLANTA (100-8852) (P)

4/11/74

SA EDWARD A. SHEA

OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS - OL

Mr. LOU WELLS, Western Electric (WE), Atlanta Works, 2000 Northeast Expressway, Norcross, Georgia, advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/20/74 that he had learned that DANA DUNHAM, a WE employee, had told the officials of the plant union, the Communications Workers of America (CWA) that she wanted to attend a National Conference for a Coalition for Labor Union Women to be held in Chicago this coming weekend, 3/23-24/74. The union then agreed to pay DUNHAM's way to this conference as a representative of the plant CWA union and in addition, another black woman, name presently unknown, was to go with DUNHAM.

Apparently people in the plant then learned that this conference was going to be sponsored by some communist group and now the union is having second thoughts about sending DUNHAM as a representative from the union to this conference. Mr. WELLS also learned that the black woman is thinking of not going to the conference either as she is concerned that her husband will be furious at her for going to a communist conference. Reportedly this black woman has attended several local meetings with DANA DUNHAM, but she was considering not going to any more. Mr. WELLS was going to try to find out this black woman's name.

Mr. WELLS also learned that TERRY MCGILL, another WE employee, has begun to speak out on various issues at the CWA meetings for WE employees.

Above for information.

4 - Atlanta (2 - 100-8852)
(1 - 100-8638) (DANA DUNHAM)
(1 - 100-9473) (TERRY MCGILL)

EAS/mkw
(4) *mkw*

100-8852-694
h. h.

AD

NR018 AT CODED

11:28 PM NITEL APRIL 18, 1974 LAP

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (64-32630) (ATTN: INTD)

FROM: ATLANTA (105-5414) (105-9)

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS). IS - LATIN AMERICA.
PFO.

AT 8:00 PM, APRIL 18, 1974, APPROXIMATELY 100 DEMONSTRATORS PICKETED ON PEACHTREE STREET, IN FRONT OF ATLANTA REGENCY HYATT HOUSE, WHERE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF MEMBER NATIONS OF OAS ARE GUESTS DURING THE OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PICKETS CARRIED SIGNS PROTESTING THE PRESENT CHILEAN GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PRISONERS ALLEGEDLY BEING HELD IN CHILE AND U.S. AID TO CHILE. PICKET SIGNS AND LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED INDICATE THEY REPRESENT "SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN OF 74", "CHILE PROTEST COALITION", "ATTICA BRIGADE", U.S. COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE TO POLITICAL PRISONERS IN LATIN AMERICA (USLA), OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL), YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSA), AND THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP).

END PAGE ONE

100 8852 - 696

PAGE TWO

USLA IN ATLANTA IS AN INTERNAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMBINED YSA AND SWP.

YSA IS THE YOUTH AFFILIATE OF THE SWP.

THE SWP HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450.

OL IS A NATIONAL MAOIST ORIENTED
ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS AS ITS PURPOSE
THE UNITING AND LEADING OF THE WORKING
CLASS AND ITS ALLIES, THE OPPRESSED
MINORITIES IN A MILITARY INSURRECTION
TO ESTABLISH A NEW PROLETARIAN STATE.
NUMEROUS OL LEADERS AND MEMBERS HAVE
VISITED THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(PRC).

END PAGE TWO

ATTICA BRIGADE (AB)

THE AB IS A STUDENT BASED ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE FALL OF 1971. THE AB CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION WHICH VIEWS "U.S. IMPERIALISM AS THE MAIN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD". THE RU HAS SIGNIFICANTLY INFILTRATED THE AB AND PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN THE AB POLICIES, DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES.

REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)

THE RU WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN ITS PUBLICATIONS ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF A REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM- MAO TSE TUNG THOUGHT, LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

THE DEMONSTRATION CONCLUDED AT 9:15 PM.

END PAGE THREE

FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGAN ARRIVING WITH POLICE ESCORTS AT 8:30 PM AND ENTERED REGENCY AT OPPOSITE SIDE OF HOTEL FROM PICKETS. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, WHICH INCLUDED CHILEAN MINISTER, ENTERED ELEVATORS AND PROCEEDED TO ROOMS WITHOUT VIEWING PICKETS.

NO VIOLENCE OCCURED AND NO ARRESTS MANDE.

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA STATE PATROL, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ARE COGNIZANT.

SOURCE ADVISED APRIL 18, 1974, THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO PICKET GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL, SITE OF OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON APRIL 19, 1974, 4:30 PM. OTHER LOCAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES AWARE OF PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION, APRIL 19, 1974.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE ATLANTA NITEL, APRIL 15 AND 16, 1974.

SOURCE UTILIZED IS [REDACTED]

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

ABOVE DEMONSTRATIONS OBSERVED BY AGENTS OF FBI ATLANTA.

ATLANTA FOLLOWING THROUGH SOURCES AND LIASON WITH LOCAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.

E N D

EJF FBIHQ 1.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-45609)

4/18/74

SAC, ATLANTA (100-7903) (P)

LARRY FLOYD MILLER
SM - OL
OO: ATLANTA

Reference Legat, Hong Kong letter to the Bureau, 2/11/74; New York letter to the Bureau, 3/29/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and six copies of an LHM which sets forth information about subject traveling to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in January, 1974. Copies are also being sent to New York and WFO, plus a copy is being sent to U. S. Secret Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue efforts to try to locate subject who reportedly is living in New York City. New York in referenced letter set forth leads for itself in this regard.

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will check records at the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., for LARRY FLOYD MILLER (born [redacted] parents MARILYN MILLER and WILLIAM H. MILLER, SSAN [redacted], Passport no. D 2646679), as MILLER traveled to the PRC in 1/74. Please furnish all background in these records and obtain a photograph of MILLER.

FOIA (b) (6)

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
 - (1- Legat, Hong Kong)(Enc.1)
 - (1- 105-218820) (OL)
- 2 - New York (100-179187) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - WFO (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Atlanta (1- 100-7903)
 - (1- 100-8852) (OL)

EAS/ljs
(10)

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE ATTACHED

100-8852-697

[Handwritten signature]

AT 100-7903

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will continue efforts to try to locate subject.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

AT T-1

100-7903-115

Identity set forth on
Nonsymbol source Administrative Page

AT T-2

[REDACTED]

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Used to characterize
LARRY MILLER

ADMINISTRATIVE

AT T-1. This LHM is classified "confidential" to protect

Atlanta is origin in this case on subject as he had been living and working in Atlanta, Georgia, up to 2/73, when he moved to the New Jersey-New York area. Newark and New York have both conducted investigations to locate subject and several addresses have been found for subject in the New York area, but efforts to locate him at these addresses have been unsuccessful.

New York is now attempting to locate MILLER through a Post Office Box #1683 in Brooklyn which was rented by MILLER.

Two copies of form FD-376 are being submitted to the Bureau to be used to send a copy of this communication to U. S. Secret Service, in Washington, D. C.

AT 100-7903

Re Atlanta letter to the Bureau, 4/18/74.

NONSYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

AT T-1



FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

THIS COPY NOT TO BE SENT
OUTSIDE HEADQUARTERS CITY.

Atlanta, Georgia

April 18, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LARRY FLOYD MILLER

AT T-1 advised on February 11, 1974, that he learned Larry Floyd Miller entered Communist China on January 9, 1974, having crossed the Hong Kong - Communist China border at Lo Wu Bridge and Miller left China on February 6, 1974.

Miller had the following background information:

Name	Larry Floyd Miller
Born	FOIA(b) (6) in the United States
Passport number	D 2646679 issued December 5, 1973, in New York
Local residence	Golden Gate Hotel (Chinese Communist operated)
Permanent address	162 Garfield Place Brooklyn, New York

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7 - Bureau
2 - New York
2 - WFO
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Atlanta
2 - Atlanta
EAS/ljs
(14)

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

CLASSIFIED BY 3432
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 1
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LARRY FLOYD MILLER

Larry Floyd Miller

AT T-2 advised on July 24, 1973, that at the October League (OL) National Congress held on July 21-22, 1973, the Central Committee (CC) of the OL was expanded to ten members and one of the people elected to the new CC of the OL was Larry F. Miller.

OL

The OL was formed in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, as an informal group of Marxist-Leninist individuals with the purpose of instilling in the working class a Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In late 1971, its founders decided to organize nationally to form a new Maoist oriented communist party in the United States with the purpose of uniting and leading the working class and its allies, the oppressed minorities in a military insurrection to establish a new proletarian state. As of January, 1974, the OL claimed to have 9 chapters and is continuing to expand nationally. Numerous OL leaders and members have visited the People's Republic of China and the OL is known to have received financial support from the Chinese Government.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA

FROM : SA EDWARD A. SHEA

DATE: 4/19/74

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS - OL

KEITH MEDFORTH, Security Office, Owens-Illinois Glass Container Division, 3107 Sylvan Road, Hapeville, Georgia, advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA on 3/27/74, bthat around 2:15 PM 3/27/74 a tall black male with a beard, identity unknown, and a white female, believed to be NAN ORROCK, were noted distributing and selling copies of the October League (OL) newspaper "The Call " outside the Owens-Illinois plant gates as people were arriving for the 3:00 PM shift. The girl, believed to be NAN ORROCK, arrived at the plant in a green Volkswagen bearing Georgia tag CEV 114 (listed to CHARLES D. ORROCK, P. O. Box 5474, Atlanta, Georgia, for a 1971 Volkswagen).

Above for information.

3-Atlanta (1-100-8852)
(1-100-7296) (NAN ORROCK)
(1-100-9193) (CHARLIE ORROCK)

EAS/dwg

(3) *dwg*

100-8852-698

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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APR 22 1974	
FBI - ATLANTA	

PS



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 4/12/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, TAMPA

OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
IS - OL
OO:LA
Bufile 105-218820
TPfile 100-3324

TAMPA SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE (TSC)
IS - TSC
OO:TP
Bufile 100-477247
TPfile 100-3437

ReTPrept of SA ROBERT J. HEIBEL, 6/29/73,
captioned "TAMPA SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE, IS - TSC" and
Bulet to Tampa, 3/8/74, captioned, "OCTOBER LEAGUE,
IS - OL, IS - CH".

Based on the following indicators, Tampa believes
that the Tampa Socialist Collective (TSC) may have become
a full fledged collective of the OL.

1. During the period May, 1973 - October, 1973,
35 long distance telephone calls were billed to TSC
leaders and directed to numbers of identified OL members
and leaders in Atlanta, Ga. During October, 1973, one
collect call was made from residence of MIKE KLONSKY to
JOSEPH HAROLD GOODMAN (Bufile 100-464131), former OL
Atlanta member, who has taken up residence in Tampa, and
one call made to the KLONSKY residence from a TSC leader's
phone.

4 - Bureau (7) - Atlanta (Info) 2 - Jacksonville (info)
2 - Los Angeles 2 - Miami
8 - Tampa (1-100-3139)(MARTIN)(1-100-3609)(GOODMAN)
RJH/sjm (100-3615)(GOODMAN)(1-100-1686)(VAN BUSKIRK)
(1-100-2102)(CLEMMONS)(1-100-3437)(TSC)

TP 100-3324

2. In September, 1973, identified OL member JOSEPH H. GOODMAN and wife, JANET took up residence in Tampa and immediately became close associates with TSC members.

3. JANET GOODMAN obtained employment at American Can Co., where identified TSC members are attempting to work place organizing among United Steel Workers local.

4. An Ad Hoc organization known as Bay Area Citizens Opposed to NIXON (BACON) was formed in 2/74, composed of various radical and legitimate organizations. At the first meeting of BACON, it was obvious to TPO sources that TSC members were responsible for organizing the meeting. The resultant steering committee of BACON consisted of representatives from various participant organizations, including JOE GOODMAN of OL. It is interesting to note that TSC as an organization did not put up a member for the steering committee, which would tend to indicate that TSC no longer exists as an organization and that JOE GOODMAN is in fact its representative. As the Bureau and Los Angeles are aware, coalitions against President NIXON are a key front activity of OL.

At the present time the OL-TSC activities in the Tampa area appear to be directed toward the following areas:

1. Work place organizing at the American Can Co., Tampa, Fla., where no less than four are employed, one of them having become a shop steward of the United Steel Workers of America.

2. TSC member MARY MARTIN (Bufile 100-474077) has become a full-time representative of the United Farm Workers (UFW) and is among other things publicizing the UFW boycott by speeches and film showings. MARTIN made some 26 long distance calls during a three month period in 1973 to various UFW offices and representatives throughout the State of Florida.

3. BACON

In the past, the TPO has found difficult to place a member informant within the TSC because of its small membership, and its lack of recruiting. However, with the advent of its work place organizing, and front activities the Tampa Office believes that penetration of OL-TSC

TP 100-3324

will be somewhat simplified and plans to direct selected sources toward BACON, who would be attractive to OL-TSC. At the present time [REDACTED] - (D)
[REDACTED] attend meetings of the BACON Steering Committee and [REDACTED] has become friendly with JOE GOODMAN.

In addition to the above Tampa requests that the Bureau authorize mail covers for the following, which are known to be used by OL-TSC leaders:

P.O. Box 11677, Tampa, Fla.

P.O. Box 9057, Tampa, Fla.

P.O. Box 5782, Tampa, Fla., 33605

P.O. Box 17642, Tampa, Fla., 33612

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-458351)

4/17/74

SAC, BOSTON (100-40245) (RUC)

NANCY ZAWROTNY MILLER, aka
SM - OL
(OO: Atlanta)

Re Boston letter to Director, 12/7/73.

On 1/17/74, efforts to conduct a pretext interview of subject's father, WALTER ZAWROTNY, at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Brockton, Mass., disclosed that ZAWROTNY, a long-time VA employee, had been in poor health and was then retired from government service because of a nervous disability.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to interview ZAWROTNY at his home, 149 Jackson St., Fall River, Mass., during January and February, 1974.

On 3/4/74, ZAWROTNY was interviewed under pretext (job application by subject). He advised he had not seen or heard from his daughter, the subject, only once or twice in the last six years. He stated subject was married in 2/68, in Somerset, Mass., to a young man from Wisconsin, and the last he heard from his daughter was that she was living in Atlanta, Georgia, approximately two years ago. He has no knowledge of any of the subject's activities, employment, residence, marital status, as his daughter has drifted away from her parents.

ZAWROTNY and the subject's mother were divorced 17 years ago, and the mother subsequently married one CHARLES E. RUSSELL of Somerset, Mass. ZAWROTNY believes that other family members have no more knowledge of the subject or her whereabouts than he does, as the subject is not close to her relatives.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - ③ - Atlanta (RM)
 - (2 - 100-7922)
 - (1 - 100-8852)
 - 1 - Boston (100-40245)
- JEK/rkm
(6)



BS 100-40245

On 3/16/74, Lt. JAMES MC INTIRE, Somerset, Mass. Police Dept., advised that the subject left Somerset, Mass., following her graduation from Somerset High School, and entered the service of VISTA.

Subject's mother has received treatment for "nerves" over the past few years. The only child currently living at home is a daughter, JANE RUSSELL, age 22.

On 3/20/74, JACKIE SOARES, clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Somerset, Mass., advised that subject was married 2/24/68, by Rev. ERNEST BLAISE, of Swansea, Mass. Participants were described as follows:

LARRY F. MILLER, age 20, born Baraboo, Wisconsin, son of WILLIAM L. MILLER and MARILYN MAHEW, a resident of 101 Lucille St., Verona, Wisconsin, and a student.

NANCY ANN ZAWROTNY, age 19, born Fall River, Mass., daughter of WALTER ZAWROTNY and RITA BEAUREGARD, a resident of 115 Mellen St., Somerset, Mass. It was the first marriage for both parties.

The following informants and sources familiar with Communist party and extremist activities in the Southeastern Mass. area advised that the subject was unknown to them, and they possess no information concerning subject:

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RIGHT-WINGERS LAUNCH LYING ATTACK

Atlanta, Georgia—The kidnapping of Atlanta Constitution editor Reg Murphy opened up a Pandora's box of verbal attacks on the left and communist movement, even though the kidnapping was carried out by self-proclaimed "revolutionaries" of the right.

Despite the kidnappers' claim that they were members of the "American Revolutionary Army" who were carrying out the abduction of Murphy in order to silence the "liberal, leftist press and government," the most reactionary elements within the government tried to pin the action on the left.

Representative Richard Ichord, chairman of the House Internal Security Committee (formerly HUAC), appeared on national television after the kidnapping to single out the October League for attack. He went into details about the origins of the O.L. and its chairman Michael Klonsky. He also mentioned the Progressive Labor Party and "Black extremist groups" as being among the possible kidnappers.

Segregationist Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox even went so far as to charge that the kidnapping was the work of "left-wingers who were trying to discredit the right."

Sections of the press also took up the witch hunt. TV newsman Andy Hiller admitted that the kidnappers' statements made them sound like right-wingers. But, said Hiller, it was well-known that right-wing groups do not ordin-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Call"

April 1974

Page 4

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

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Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-8852-701

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FBI-ATLANTA	

[Signature]

arily resort to violence; therefore, Murphy's kidnappers must be left-wingers.

In view of the South's legacy of racist, right-wing violence in the form of Klan lynch mobs, White Knights, nightriders and vigilantes—statements such as Hiller's cannot be written off as mere ignorance. (Only about two weeks after Hiller's statement, the Georgia Ku Klux Klan, in white robes and hoods, marched around the state Capitol building to attack the unveiling of a portrait of the late Dr. Martin Luther King.)

The Great Speckled Bird, a progressive Atlanta newspaper, reported receiving a number of inquiries about the kidnapping from national news media sources. "As the day wore on," the Bird wrote, "it became increasingly apparent that someone in Washington or New York was spreading rumors about the American Revolutionary Army. At least six reporters told us that afternoon, 'we are going on the assumption that this is a Black radical group.' " (The suburban couple arrested shortly after Murphy's release and charged with the kidnapping are both white.)

Because the October League has made its views on kidnapping and terrorism clear on several occasions, we cannot take these charges seriously on their face value enough to warrant a response. However, it should be clear to all that Ichord, Maddox and the rest of the reactionary forces within the government and media in this country are preparing the way for violent attacks directed against the working class, minority and other progressive organizations. The various kidnappings have provided them with a diversion with which to try and take the heat off themselves and redirect it towards the peoples' movements and organizations.

We will never be intimidated by such anti-communist blustering and in fact will take their charges as a compliment for some positive work which obviously has made them sit up and take notice.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"We're Coming Back!"

CALL VISITS TRUCKERS STRIKE HEADQUARTERS

Forest Park, Ga.—The Twin 6-Truck Stop, just off Interstate Highway 75 in this Atlanta suburb, was a beehive of activity for several turbulent days in January when it became the local headquarters for striking independent truckers.

The truckers were produce haulers, furniture haulers, steel and chemical haulers from all parts of the U.S. In their ranks were a handful of Blacks and at least one woman driver.

They are independent owner-operators who buy their own fuel, tires, tags, permits, licenses, pay their own maintenance costs, tolls, road use taxes and other operating expenses. Many of them lease out to big trucking companies like Allied. They were up against the wall and they knew it. They knew who had put them there—Nixon and the oil companies. And they knew there was only one thing they could do—fight back.

"I don't want anybody to lose money," said Tommy Thompson, an independent owner-operator from Cairo, Ga., who became the local spokesman for the truckers. "Don't misunderstand me. But I don't want the oil companies to make billions of dollars off the truckers and the auto drivers."

A year ago, Thompson said, diesel fuel had cost 30-some cents. Now it's in the 50s—when it's available at all. Meanwhile, the oil companies are making record profits. "We're not being gouged by the service stations, but by the big oil companies," Thompson emphasized. "The burden has been thrown on us, the consumer."

OPERATED ON SMALL MARGINS

Many of the truckers already operated on very small margins of profit even before the so-called "energy crisis." Increased diesel prices, reduced supplies, closing of truck stops on Sunday and lowered speed limits have cut the income of some independents by as much as 40 percent.

"Last year," said Bob Webster, a "bedbug-hauler" (furniture) from Maine, "I could drive my route from Maine to Florida, start out with \$150, and have money left over. Now the same run, hauling the same type of furniture, will cost me \$350-\$400." Webster said he is generally away from home a month at a time. Webster went on to talk about the Nixon government.

"To me, Nixon is just like Hitler. He has all the power. He came out and said he would not be subpoenaed to go to court. If you or I or any other peon said that, we would be hung."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Call"**April, 1974****Page 9**

Date:
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Author:
Editor:
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☐ Being Investigated

100-8853-702

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APR 22 1974	
FBI-ATLANTA	

"If Nixon can defy the Supreme Court, he can sure tell a bunch of truckers to go to hell," another trucker added. Somebody pointed out that Phillips, Gulf and Exxon had been among the biggest contributors to "King Richard's" campaign. When a local newspaper came out with the headline, "Nixon Says Truckers Should Hit the Road," the truckers rewrote it: "Truckers Say Nixon Should Hit the Road!"

Their homemade signs told their story "Down With King Richard I, down with fuel prices, down with discrimination against truckers—up the establishment!" "I cannot afford to work under present conditions." "Shutdown or Shut Up!" Others appealed for support from the public.

Like truckers in other parts of the nation, these had one primary demand: that Nixon roll back and freeze diesel fuel prices at a "realistic" level. They were universally critical of the government's offer to allow them a 6 per cent rate increase on their cargos, which would simply be passed on to the consumer in higher prices. For instance, if Bill Knutson charged the local Winn-Dixie supermarket

chain 6 per cent more for the load of sugar he was hauling to them, Winn-Dixie would recover the higher costs by charging the consumer more for the sugar. A roll back, on the other hand, could easily be absorbed by the oil companies with their record profits.

"The 6 per cent increase is against the consumer," said Pete Gallagher. "We don't want to pass the increase on to the consumer. That's all Nixon ever says—pass it on to the public, but don't touch the oil companies."

"This is the protest in which the public is being considered."

Although sell-out Teamsters Union president, Frank Fitzsimmons, opposed the strike, the truckers said they had gotten a lot of support from individual teamster drivers and some locals.

Co-operation was also forthcoming from most truck stops in the area which, like Twin-6, closed their diesel pumps voluntarily. Toward the end of the strike, however, the oil companies were putting the pressure on the truck stops to reopen, and some, Twin-6 among them, were making plans to reopen even before a settlement had been reached.

Organization was minimal at Twin-6 throughout the shutdown. Thompson described the drivers as "just a bunch of disgruntled truckdrivers who got together." Thompson became the spokesman because of his ties with local truckers and truck stops. Pete and Joyce Gallagher, a driving team who ~~last~~ to Allied Van Lines, moved their

personal trailer to the truck stop to serve as a makeshift headquarters, and visitors could always be sure of at least a cup of Joyce's coffee. Such spontaneous generosity seemed to be commonplace in the spirit of "all for one and one for all." By the second or third day, the truckers had chipped in enough to rent a large meeting room at a nearby restaurant.

The truckers were very critical of the media's coverage of the strike. "You'd have to be here to see how they changed everything around," Pete Gallagher said. "They have pulled every angle. Down here, they say the North went back to work. If I'm up North, they say the South went back. They tried to turn it into Yankees vs. Rebels. They even pulled racist things into this—made it look like Black against white. It's the same old game—divide and conquer."

"They get some housewife on TV who says, 'my children have to eat.' Well, our children have to eat too."

They were especially critical of one Atlanta TV station which tried to stage a scene of truckers driving out of the truck stop, so the channel could give the impression that the strike was over and all the truckers were going back to work.

The strike began to fall apart Sunday, Feb. 10, after Thompson and other driver representatives meeting with the government in Washington recommended acceptance of the government's offer of a 6 per cent rate increase and a freeze on diesel fuel prices at 48.3 cents per gallon. The truckers had earlier rejected this same offer, but Thompson and the other trucker-negotiators said it was the best they could get for now, and recommended a return to work.

"We lost Round One, but we're coming back," said Thompson. This was the sentiment of the remaining truckers at Twin-6 when *THE CALL* went back the night after the agreement was announced.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COMMUNIST UNITY

A significant new step forward was taken last month in efforts to strengthen the unity of the communist movement when the Tampa Socialist Collective and the Cincinnati Workers Unity League announced their merger with the October League (M-L).

The Tampa Socialist Collective has had an active history in the past year in various union organizing drives in the Florida area and were active participants in the November, 1973 labor conference on "Communists in the Present Crisis" sponsored by the October League.

In their formal unity statement, the TSC said that their decision to unite with the O.L. "reflects the general trend towards consolidation within the ranks of the young communist forces in the U.S." The statement said that the sharpening economic and political crisis has underscored the need for communists to link up the various mass struggles of the people under the leadership of the working class and to take up the struggle against opportunism to build a new communist party.

"The October League," the statement reads, "has waged a relentless struggle against modern revisionism and its twin brother, 'left' opportunism. By joining with the O.L., we hope to be better able to contribute to the growing communist unity and the process of building a new party."

The Cincinnati Workers Unity League has an extensive history in the Ohio area of active participation in the workers' movement and in the fight against racial discrimination as well as for democratic rights for Afro-Americans. They were among the main organizers of the January 20 demonstration to "Dump Nixon" in Cincinnati.

At a public meeting on March 6, they formally announced their merger with the O.L., saying "We feel the establishment of the October League here in Cincinnati is a definite step forward in the efforts to build a new party as well as in forging a united front movement against imperialism and its policies of war and fascism and moving towards a proletarian revolution and a socialist society."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Call"

April, 1974

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Date:
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Editor:
Title:

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-8852-703

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 22 1974	
FBI - ATLANTA	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-218820)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-177151) (P)

SUBJECT: OCTOBER LEAGUE (MARXIST-LENINIST)
IS-C
(00:LA)

DATE: APR 23 1974

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of an LHM, setting forth information concerning a reported October League (OL) sponsored delegation to the PRC.

The Bureau is requested to forward appropriate number of copies of an LHM to Legat, Hong Kong.

It is noted that [redacted] advised that a check of JAL records for the names JAMES CURTIS SEAL, DAVID SIMPSON, and CARLOS CALDERON proved negative.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

It is noted that Special Tours for Special People is a travel organization in NY staffed and lead by old time "Guardian" members and, accordingly, the NYO has no opportunity to acquire from that organization any information concerning their clients.

[redacted] stated there is no way that JAL can further identify the individuals set out in the LHM, and that such information could only be supplied by Special Tours for Special People.

It is believed, however, that "Mr. L. Miller" may be identifiable with LARRY F. MILLER, well-known OL functionary.

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(2-100-456509) (LARRY FLOYD MILLER)
2-Los Angeles (100-79197) (Encls. 2) (RM)
3-Atlanta (100-7903) (LARRY F. MILLER) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1-100-8852) (OL)
2-Honolulu (100-7140) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-179187) (LARRY F. MILLER) (3A3)
1-New York

WRC:kk
(13)

100-7903
100-8852-705

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APR 25 1974	
FBI - ATLANTA	

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5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 100-177151

The attention of recipient offices is further called to Bureau letter to WFO, dated 3/28/74, in which was enclosed a copy of Legat, Hong Kong letter to the Bureau, dated 2/28/74. Mentioned in the Hong Kong letter are JOSEPH NAKAPALAU, Born 10/20/34, U.S., 2246 Luz Avenue, San Jose, California, who may be identifiable with "Mr. J. NAKATALU; ANA IRENE ARGUELLO, Born [REDACTED] US, who may be identifiable with "Ms. I. ARGUELLO; LYDIA ANN SERRAGLIO, Born [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who may be identifiable with "Ms. L. SERRAGLIO"; and PATRICK JOSEPH GONZALEZ, Born [REDACTED] US, who may be identifiable with "Ms. P. GONZALEZ. FOIA(b)(6)

The NYO has no other sources, other than [REDACTED] who might be able to provide information concerning possible "Guardian" sponsorship of the travel set forth herein.

First Confidential source is [REDACTED]
Second Confidential source is [REDACTED]

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

APR 11 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 105-218820

NYfile 100-177151

October League (Marxist-Leninist)

Reference Los Angeles letter to the Bureau under above caption, dated February 13, 1974.

The October League (OL) was formed in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, as an informal group of Marxist-Leninist (M-L) individuals with the purpose of instilling in the working class a M-L philosophy. In late 1971, its founders decided to organize nationally to form a new communist party in the United States (US) based upon the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung, with the purpose of uniting and leading the working class and its allies, the oppressed minorities, in a military insurrection to establish a new proletarian state. Numerous leaders of the OL have visited the People's Republic of China (PRC) to solicit the support of the Chinese Government in the OL's revolutionary activities.

On March 14, 1974, a confidential source provided information that Ruth English Hyde, not otherwise identified, was part of a tour booked by Special Tours for Special People for a flight on Japan Airlines, Flight Number 1, scheduled to leave January 6, 1974 from San Francisco to Tokyo, Japan and thence on to Hong Kong, China. This source stated that Hyde arrived in Hong Kong on January 8, 1974, made her own way into the PRC, and returned to Hong Kong on February 1, 1974. Hyde arrived back in the US in San Francisco aboard Japan Airlines Flight Number 2 on February 2, 1974.

The source advised in addition to Hyde, nine other persons traveled on this trip as part of the Special Tours group with ultimate destinations of visiting the PRC.

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

October League (Marxist-Leninist)

Mr. L. Miller
Ms. I. Arguello
Mr. E. Rivera
Ms. L. Serraglio
Mr. R. Wicks
Ms. P. Gonzalez
Ms. R. Lee
Mr. D. Hancock
Mr. J. Nakatalu

The source noted that with respect to all the aforementioned names, no further identifying data is available, as Special Tours for Special People is required only to submit the persons last name and first initials.

On April 2, 1974, a second confidential source advised that although having no positive information of such, he believed the aforementioned trip was made under the auspices of the OL, but that the trip was arranged by the "Guardian".

The February 12, 1968 edition of "The New York Times", noted the "'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group". The article added that the "'Guardian' is considered the largest radical weekly in America".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Atlanta	OFFICE OF ORIGIN Los Angeles	DATE 4/26/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/16/73 - 4/22/74
TITLE OF CASE OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL) (MARXIST-LENINIST)(ML)		REPORT MADE BY SA EDWARD A. SHEA	TYPED BY cg
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - OL	

REFERENCE: Atlanta report of SA EDWARD A. SHEA, 10/12/73

-P*-

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

1. Will continue to follow and report on the activities of the OL in the Atlanta, Georgia area.
2. Will continue efforts to try to develop informants and sources in the Atlanta OL.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:								
7 - Bureau (105-218820)								
1 - U.S. Secret Service, Atlanta, Georgia								
3 - Los Angeles (100-79197)								
③ - Atlanta (100-8852)								
cg							100-8852-706	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency								
Request Recd.								
Date Fwd.								
How Fwd.								
By								

NONSOURCE PAGE ATTACHED

AT 100-8852

INFORMANTS:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
AT T-1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] FOIA(b) (7) - (D) Instant report, pages 3, 10, 22
AT T-2 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] AT 100-8852-600 Instant report, pages 3, 10, 11
AT T-3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
AT T-4 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
AT T-5 [REDACTED]	AT 100-8852-507
AT T-6 Identity set forth on Non-Symbol Source Administrative Page	AT 100-8852-676
AT T-7 Identity set forth on Non-Symbol Source Administrative Page	AT 100-8852-614
AT T-8 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] AT 100-8852-516
AT T-9 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
AT T-10 [REDACTED]	AT 100-8852-501 through 504 [REDACTED]

B
COVER PAGE

AT 100-8852

Source

Location

Used to characterize the TSC.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	AT T-11 [REDACTED]	AT 100-8852-552 through 666
	AT T-12 [REDACTED]	AT 100-8852-616 through 640
	AT T-13 Identity set forth on Non-Symbol Source Administrative Page	AT 100-8852-511
	AT T-14 [REDACTED]	AT 100-8852-560 through 590

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential to protect AT T-1, 2, 4, 8-11, and 14.

The following information is being set forth on the administrative pages due to its sensitivity:

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The Bureau instructed that recipient offices were to exercise caution in the use of information contained in this [REDACTED] enclosure as it was obtained from a sensitive source and no action was to be taken which could jeopardize this source. Information contained in the enclosure was not to be utilized in any communication prepared for dissemination and was being furnished to recipient offices for information and lead purposes only.

C
COVER PAGES

AT 100-8852

FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

The following information is set forth regarding the status of cases on Atlanta individuals mentioned in this report as being affiliated with the OL, such as whether they are on the ADEX, formerly on ADEX, under investigation, etc.:

D
COVER PAGE

AT 100-8852

ON THE ATLANTA ADEX:

BOB BERSCHINSKI - Atlanta File 100-7917
Bureau File 100-452531

CHARLES COSTIGAN - Atlanta File 100-9661
Bureau File 100-478387

SHERMAN MILLER - Atlanta File 100-9156
Bureau File 100-474332
(Note: MILLER was on the Atlanta
ADEX at the time of the last report
in this case but origin was changed
to Detroit as MILLER is currently
in that city.)

CURRENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION BY ATLANTA:

JAMES KEVIN BISHOP - Atlanta File 100-8315
Bureau File 100-456947

JAMES BRANSON - Atlanta File 100-9334

SUSAN BRANSON - Atlanta File 100-9333
Bureau File 100-474583

BETTY BRYANT - Atlanta File 100-9580
Bureau File 105-239008

BARBARA COSTIGAN - Atlanta File 100-9639
Bureau File 100-478388

MARIANNA FEHD - Atlanta File 100-9412
Bureau File 100-475000

TERRY MC GILL - Atlanta File 100-9473
Bureau File 105-239001

JANE MORI - Atlanta File 100-7900

MARK MORI - Atlanta File 100-7915
Bureau File 100-467587

E
COVER PAGE

AT 100-8852

CHARLES ORROCK - Atlanta File 100-9193
Bureau File 100-

SANDRA SCOTT - Atlanta File 157-6365
Bureau File 157-9307
(This is an Extremist Matter case as SCOTT had been with the Black Workers Congress, she is not known to be with the Atlanta OL. Case is under investigation by the Extremist Squad.)

MALCOLM SUBER - Atlanta File 100-9767
Bureau File 100-478206

FORMERLY ON THE ATLANTA ADEX BUT CASES CLOSED:

JOHN FLETCHER - Atlanta File 100-8612
Bureau File 105-188998

NAN ORROCK - Atlanta File 100-7296
Bureau File 105-163227

CASES CLOSED AS ACTIVITIES DID NOT WARRANT THEIR BEING PLACED ON THE ADEX:

PETER CARLSON - Atlanta File 100-9526
Bureau File 100-462824

SUSAN CARLSON - Atlanta File 100-9531
Bureau File 100-464071

VIRGINIA FLETCHER - Atlanta File 100-8679

ROBERT R. JACKSON - Atlanta File 100-9547

JOHN MISTER - Atlanta File 100-9656
Bureau File 100-478498

MARTHA MISTER - Atlanta File 100-9655
Bureau File 100-477468

LOUISE RUNYON - Atlanta File 100-9546

F
COVER PAGE

AT 100-8852

INFORMANT COVERAGE OF THE ATLANTA OL:

At present, the Atlanta Office has no member informants in the Atlanta OL, however, the following informants have furnished information in the past regarding the Atlanta OL:

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Atlanta is continuing efforts to develop informants in the Atlanta OL and is also carrying on an interview program of contacting various OL members and leaders to try to develop them as informants.

G
COVER PAGE

AT 100-8852

Atlanta has also been conducting a surveillance program on the reported leaders and members of the Atlanta OL, namely, CHARLES COSTIGAN, BOB BERSCHINSKI, JOHN FLETCHER, NAN ORROCK, JIM SKILLMAN, etc., to obtain license numbers of people contacting these people; however, to date, no new people have been identified as contacting these OL people as it has been all the known OL people that visit back and forth at each other's residences. Atlanta will continue to surveil and check these residences.

H*
COVER PAGE

AT 100-8852

Re Atlanta report of SA EDWARD A. SHEA, 4/26/74.

NONSYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

AT T-6 is LUKE KENDALL, Superintendent, U.S. Post Office, Eastwood Station, 1926 Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia (protected by request).

AT T-7 - This is material sent to the FBI, Baltimore, Maryland, on 12/26/73, from an unknown sender with the notation the material had been received in error.

AT T-13 is HAROLD CARMICAL, Assistant Personnel Manager, Nabisco, Atlanta, Georgia (protected by request).

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NOT TO BE DESTROYED WITHOUT
PRIOR BUREAU AUTHORITY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - U.S. Secret Service,
Atlanta, Georgia

Report of: SA EDWARD A. SHEA
Date: April 26, 1974

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #: 100-8852

Bureau File #: 105-218820

Title: OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)
(MARXIST-LENINIST)(ML)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - OCTOBER LEAGUE

Synopsis: Atlanta OL's goal at present is to infiltrate other groups so as to change over these groups' philosophies to that of OL; main push of OL appears to be on impeaching President NIXON issue. In September, 1973, OL issued paper on "Rules of Conduct" for OL people; in November, 1973, OL had bookstore called "Workers Books". Leadership of RU estimates OL's national membership at approximately 150 members; OL in Atlanta does not issue local newspaper or newsletter but does distribute and sell copies of OL national newspaper "The Call". In October, 1973, OL reported to have received substantial amount of money from unknown source. In October, 1973, JOHN FLETCHER purchased new Gremlin car for \$2,782 cash and requested car be titled in name of BARBARA COSTIGAN. OL in Atlanta is affiliated with AARC; also OL has been trying to infiltrate UFW. RU feels OL is extremely dangerous organization as it pretends to be Marxist-Leninist and pro-China but puts forth political line that is extremely destructive to revolutionary left. A number of people associated with OL interviewed by FBI agents; only one even talked to agents and that was TERRY MC GILL, who indicated he quit OL; MC GILL also mentioned OL was not doing much at present. MALCOM SUBER of Atlanta travelled to PRC in August, 1973 as part of student delegation sponsored by OL.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

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AT 100-8852

DETAILS:

OCTOBER LEAGUE (OL)

I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

A. Aims and Purposes

Source - AT T-1

On April 15, 1974, source advised that from what he has noted, the Atlanta October League's (OL) primary goal at present is to try to get in with other groups to try to infiltrate them so as to change over these groups' philosophy to that of the OL.

OL

The OL was formed in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, as an informal group of Marxist-Leninist individuals with the purpose of instilling in the working class a Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In late 1971, its founders decided to organize nationally to form a new Maoist oriented communist party in the United States with the purpose of uniting and leading the working class and its allies, the oppressed minorities, in a military insurrection to establish a new proletarian state. As of January, 1974, the OL claimed to have 9 chapters and is continuing to expand nationally. Numerous OL leaders and members have visited the People's Republic of China and the OL is known to have received financial support from the Chinese Government.

Source - AT T-2

Source indicated on April 19, 1974, that the main push of the Atlanta OL appears to be on the impeach President NIXON issue.

B. Rules of Conduct

Source - AT T-3

AT 100-8852

On November 29, 1973, source made available a copy of "Rules of Conduct" of the OL issued in September, 1973, and a xerox copy of these rules is set forth on the next pages:

RULES OF CONDUCT

Under the rule of imperialism, a communist party or organization is basically an insurrectionary party--a party of professional revolutionaries. This not only speaks for our revolutionary aims, but about the type of organization we must build and maintain. A communist organization is built on the basis of democratic-centralism; it practices criticism and self-criticism; and it is built along factory lines.

But another important organizational principle is that a communist organization or party must be able to at once maintain the broadest, deepest contact with the masses and maintain itself as a basically secret organization. This holds true for all periods leading up to the overthrow of imperialism.

At this time, we are enjoying very favorable conditions for our work in the U.S. But even now certain fascist trends are developing and certain fascist policies are being carried out (particularly against the minorities). Our job is to take full advantage of generally favorable conditions to dig our roots deeper among the masses. We must also utilize such a period to the fullest in order to establish communist secret work and organization.

In the O.L. there has been some tendency to underestimate the danger of fascism and failure to understand that even the most democratic of bourgeois rule that the State rests upon the armed power of the imperialists. Conditions we are working under today can change overnight. At this time the ruling class has stepped up their information gathering on us in order to lay the groundwork for future attacks. This must be taken seriously.

The Central Committee has therefore issued the following RULES OF CONDUCT to be put into immediate effect throughout the organization. But these RULES, in themselves, are certainly not sufficient. The strict enforcement of them must be accompanied by stepped-up education on the nature of the State and the principles of party building.

1) ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION: Our purpose here is to give leadership to the masses both through our newspaper and by putting forward our program through the mass organizations we are members of---and at the same time keep the October League a basically secret organization. Decisions about open and secret members must be strictly adhered to. Secret members should not disclose their membership to anyone without prior discussion with their cell or cell leader; While political discussion can certainly take place between O.L. members, organizational duties, names of other comrades in your unit, or other important information cannot be disclosed (even to your wife or husband). At demonstrations and public meetings, OL cadre should not hang around together or show unnecessary familiarity, unless assignments require.

2) DOPE AND DRINKING: October League members must set a good example. At no time is it permissible for members to take any type of narcotics or dope. All medicines kept in homes should have their prescription labels on. Places where dope is being used should be avoided, if possible. No public drunkenness is allowed. It sets a bad example, shows a lack of seriousness and is also a security hazard. Drinking at social gatherings should be moderate.

5

3) PERSONAL CONDUCT: October League members must be good at good at integrating with their fellow workers. In every aspect of personal conduct, comrades are expected to put the organization first. O.L. members should live modestly and our homes should not be seen by our neighbors as "hip crash pads". We should not miss work unnecessarily and should make every attempt to socialize mainly with fellow workers. Looseness and promiscuity bu OL members is not allowed. O.L. members must strive to keep personal relations principled so that they strengthen--not weaken--commitment to the struggle. Our goal is to adopt the best characteristics of the working class and keep the prestige of the organization high in the eyes of the masses. Nothing should separate us from the masses but our advanced aims.

4) POLICE, FBI, GRAND JURIES: Each district will instruct its members what to do in case of arrest (who to call, who not to call, etc.) These must be carefully carried out. At no time are comrades to divulge organizational information, indentify other members or sign any confessions or papers. If you are visited by the FBI, Red Squad or other investigators you should tell them, "I have nothing to say to you." You should not let them in your house, tell them your name, or answer any of their questions. Don't let yourself be caught off guard! Don't ever think that you can "outsmart" them by asking them questions or leading them on. This only feeds their interest. Under present circumstances, once you are arrested you should request a phone call and a change to see an attorney.

5) LOOSE TALK & GOSSIP: Criticisms of comrades should be made in good time, to the comrade you feel is making the error. Loese talk or gossip about other members' work or personal lives must cease. This type of conduct not only undermines the unity of the organization and causes factionalism but can also be used by agents to neighten divisions and sow distrust.

6) TELEPHONES: The main thing that the ruling class wants to know from wiretaps ~~is~~ organization^{al} information about the O.L. and our work. They want to know: "who gives the orders", who works with who, who keeps the money, how many members or units we have, how we function internally. Therefore, the phones should not be used for any organizational business. Discussions with contacts about mass work should be kept to a minimum. Personal problems should not be discussed in any detail as they can be seized on by the cops to take advantage of problems and cause splits. At the present time, the telephone is our worst security violation.

7) KEEP YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER: Organizational papers should be kept out of sight. You should keep only those papers which are necessary for your work (back issues of SPARK). Frequently used phone numbers should be memorized and phone books should not be carried around. They should also be coded. Notebooks should be cleaned out weekly. Use of names or initials in them should be avoided. Political trash should be kept separate and thrown away at a place away from your house or it should be burned. Lists of names, if kept, should be destroyed after they are no longer needed. Keep your cars locked so that nothing can be planted in them. Do not go around with organizational papers in your trunk or glove compartment.

6

8) BEING FOLLOWED: Whenever you are going to or from a meeting or another comrades house, you should always check to see if you are being followed. If you believe you are, first make sure by slowing down. Then lose them. Do not go to the meeting or the house unless you are sure! Times of arrival and leaving meetings should be staggered. Everyone should not park in front.

9) PETTY CRIMES: Comrades should not carry on illegal activities which can cause unnecessary harm to the organization or our work. Parking tickets should not be allowed to go to warrant. O.L. members should not shop-lift and should strive to follow fire-arms regulations. If there are any questions about fire-arms regulations ask someone in leadership. Other crimes, endangering the OL should not be committed.

10) REPORT VIOLATIONS OR INCIDENTS PROMPTLY: Report violations of these RULES to you cell leader. Report on all incidents of surveillance or suspected infiltration of the organization to your cell leader immediately. Try to have as many details as possible. All comrades should be glad to cooperate with any background checks or checks of their homes.

* * * *

"But the Party can fulfill these tasks only if it is the embodiment of discipline and organization, if it is itself the ORGANIZED detachment of the proletariat. Without these conditions there can be no question of the Party really leading the vast masses. "

--J.V. Stalin, Foundations of Leninism

7
RULES OF CONDUCT OF THE OCTOBER LEAGUE

issued Sept, 1973, Organization Dept.

AT 100-8852

C. Book Store

Source - AT T-4

On November 30, 1973, source mentioned that he learned that the OL has a bookstore in Atlanta, Georgia, called "Workers Books".

D. Membership

Source - "The Call"
September, 1973 issue

On page 18 of the above issue, it identified BETTY BRYANT as a leading member of the OL.

"The Call"

"The Call" is the national newspaper of the OL.

Source - AT T-5

Source mentioned on October 12, 1973, that the leadership of the Revolutionary Union (RU) estimates the OL's national membership at approximately 150 members.

RU

The RU was founded in early 1968 and is a militant semi-clandestine organization. Its objectives, as set out in its publications, are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of a revolutionary working-class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

AT 100-8852

Source - AT T-4

On November 30, 1973, source mentioned that he heard that BOB BERSCHINSKI was then with the Atlanta OL.

Source - "The Guardian"
December 5, 1973 issue

This issue on page 6 had an article captioned, "Communists Meet To Discuss Labor" and in this article, it indicated SHERMAN MILLER was an OL member who played a leading role in the Mead Wildcat Strike in Atlanta, Georgia.

"The Guardian"

The February 12, 1968 edition of "The New York Times" noted the "Guardian" takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group." The article added that the "'Guardian' is considered the largest radical weekly in America."

Source - AT T-2

Source indicated on December 13, 1973, that he learned KEVIN BISHOP had been working at the Warren-Sherer Company in Atlanta, Georgia, and when the employees of this company went out on strike in November, 1973, BISHOP reportedly asked the Atlanta OL to back and support this strike; however, the Atlanta OL would not do so and BISHOP reportedly complained about this non-support of the strike by OL. As a result of his action, BISHOP was dropped from the OL.

Source advised on January 18, 1974, that BETTY BRYANT, a 23 year old black girl, became a member of OL during a strike at the Mead Packaging Company, Atlanta, Georgia, in the Fall of 1972, where BRYANT was employed at that time.

BRYANT, at present, is not working but somehow maintains an apartment for herself and her two daughters, ages 9 and 10.

AT 100-8852

BRYANT travels extensively showing the OL film of the Mead Strike and also slides she took when she traveled to China for a month trip, courtesy of the OL.

BRYANT plans for her oldest daughter to lead a children's delegation to China sometime next year.

On February 19, 1974, source reported that he had learned the following relative to the Atlanta OL:

1. BETTY BRYANT and CHARLES COSTIGAN are affiliated with the Atlanta OL.

2. MARK and JANE MORI are former members of the OL in Atlanta, Georgia, and it is rumored that they severed association with OL when they became totally opposed to one of OL's major objectives, that is, that black Americans must have a country of their own in the South. Reportedly, the MORIs, after leaving OL, became involved in the Revolutionary Union (RU) in Atlanta, Georgia, and are now engaged in organizing the RU in Atlanta.

Source advised on February 19, 1974, that the following people in Atlanta, Georgia, are with the Atlanta OL:

CHARLES COSTIGAN
BARBARA COSTIGAN
BETTY BRYANT

Source - AT T-1

Source related on April 15, 1974, that CHARLES COSTIGAN and BETTY BRYANT were currently members of the Atlanta OL.

Source - AT T-2

Source mentioned on April 19, 1974, that CHARLES and BARBARA COSTIGAN and BETTY BRYANT are currently members of the Atlanta OL.

AT 100-8852

E. Publications

Source - Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

On October 30, 1973, SAs ALAN R. DICKINSON and EDWARD A. SHEA went to the reported residence of JAMES and SUSAN BRANSON, 732 Peoples Street, Atlanta, Georgia, to try to interview them.

On going up on the porch of this private residence, it was noted that the BRANSONs had moved out. On the front porch there were a number of boxes full of copies of the OL newspaper "The Call", plus a large number of bundles of "The Call" still wrapped with wire to hold them together. All these issues were old copies dating back to 1972.

Source - "The Great Speckled Bird" (TGSB)
January 14, 1974 issue

The above issue on page 13 set forth a number of ads and one of them announced that prisoners could get back issues of "The Call", the political newspaper of the OL, which include articles about women in prison and the National Prisoners Union at Walpole, Massachusetts. Prisoners could do this by writing to "The Call", Post Office Box 27132, Atlanta, Georgia, 30317.

TGSB

TGSB is an alternative newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia.

Source - AT T-6

Source advised on March 1, 1974, that JOHN W. FLETCHER, 1454 Vaughan Street, Atlanta, Georgia, rented Post Office Box 27132 at the Eastwood Branch, Atlanta, Georgia, on December 27, 1973, for "The Call", and the "Guardian" Southern Bureau.

Source - AT T-2

Source mentioned on April 19, 1974, that the OL does not publish any newspaper or newsletter in Atlanta, Georgia, but the OL people do distribute and sell copies of "The Call", the OL national newspaper at various plants and sites in Atlanta.

AT 100-8852

F. Security Precautions

Source - AT T-7

On December 26, 1973, source made available a copy of a letter which apparently was sent out to all OL districts which instructed the districts to stop using Wagg Industries of Chicago, Illinois, as a job reference and the letter told why they were not to use this company again.

A xerox copy of this letter is set forth on the next page:

Comrades,

IMMEDIATELY CEASE USING REFERENCE:

Wagg Industries
Chicago, Illinois

Danny Gilbert
Manager

I wanted to notify you of this immediately. Please get the word out to any cadre who have this (and are currently applying for work).

The reason why it had to be cancelled should be gone into also.

I'm not sure what district is responsible, but someone wrote directly to Wagg Industries and signed the note, "Josie". THIS COMPLETELY VIOLATED THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO ALL D.O.'s WHEN THE REFERENCES WERE SENT OUT. The instruction was everytime a reference is used, you are to write me and I will forward the information immediately.

Second. A number of people have used this reference WITHOUT SENDING ANY INFORMATION AT ALL.

All these things led the friend, at this legitimate business, to become pissed & exasperated (she didn't even know how to fill out the letters from various companies). They have now demanded that we not use them as references any more, at all.

First of all. I want to know who is responsible for this. Second. Only one person in each district should be in charge of keeping tabs on all references being used. Third. Send the information to me, as the instructions stated.

At this time, we are living under relatively good times. Even now, this fuck-up has meant that several comrades have not been hired at a concentration because this reference refused to validate employment.

BUT LATER, THIS KIND OF FUCK-UP CAN MEAN THE LOSS OF COMRADES LIVES. You should think seriously about this. We are building a new communist party, a BOLSHEVIK party---not running a kindergarten! I'm sure this won't happen again.

Josephine

13

AT 100-8852

II. FINANCES

Source - AT T-8

Source advised on October 9, 1973, that the International Black Workers Congress (IBWC) and the OL in Atlanta, had formed a working alliance known as the "Brotherhood", and the reason IBWC is working with OL is that OL is reported to have received a substantial amount of money from some unknown source.

IBWC, also known as Black Workers Congress (BWC)

The BWC is an organization of black workers and students who have joined together to further international revolutionary activity and to consolidate Third World Forces.

Source - BOBBY WHITTEN

Owner

Bobby Whitten American Motors Dealer
Chamblee, Georgia

On November 7, 1973, source advised SA OSCAR T. HERREN that in the latter part of October, 1973, an individual named JOHN W. FLETCHER purchased a white American Motors Gremlin car with black striping on it. FLETCHER paid cash for the car in the amount of \$2,782, and requested that the car be titled in the name of BARBARA ELLEN COSTIGAN, 1861 Lakewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

III. CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Source - AT T-9

Source advised on September 10, 1973, that he learned that a new group had been formed in Atlanta, Georgia, called the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition (AARC) and includes such groups as:

OL
BWC
Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Several other black groups

This coalition planned to hold a demonstration at the Atlanta Police Department at 4:00 p.m., September 12, 1973, to protest against police repression and after this, they planned to sit-in at the Aldermanic Police Committee meeting to be held at 5:00 p.m., September 12, 1973.

AARC

AARC was founded in approximately September, 1973, by a group of Atlanta, Georgia labor organizations, community organizations, and concerned groups of all sorts, to stop police killings in the Atlanta black community, repression and attacks on working peoples' living standards.

PLP

PLP, founded in 1965 by former members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), who assertedly followed a Chinese Communist line, is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization dedicated to a dictatorship of the working class.

SCLC

SCLC is a civil rights organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, which was founded by the late Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

AT 100-8852

Source - AT T-10

On September 14, 1973, source advised that representatives of the OL from Atlanta, Georgia, would be traveling to Tampa, Florida during the week of September 16, 1973, in connection with the presentation of its film "Wildcat at Mead", for the Tampa Socialist Collective (TSC).

TSC

AT T-10 advised on June 30, 1973, that the TSC is an independent Marxist-Leninist group in Tampa, Florida, which closely follows the political lines of the OL and the Revolutionary Union (RU).

Source - AT T-8

On October 9, 1973, source advised that the OL and the IBWC in Atlanta, Georgia, had formed a working alliance known as the "Brotherhood" and were planning to hold a street demonstration against a local Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) office at some date in the future.

The reason the IBWC is working with OL is that OL is reported to have received a substantial amount of money from some unknown source and of course IBWC is extremely low on funds.

Source - AT T-11

On November 12, 1973, source advised that the Georgians for the Equal Rights Amendment (GERA) held meetings and a rally at the Emory University campus, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 10-11, 1973, and MARIANNE FEHD, representing the OL, was present at these meetings and rally.

Source - AT T-2

Source mentioned on December 7, 1973, that at a Workers Action Movement (WAM) meeting held at Atlanta, Georgia, on November 18, 1973, two new black people were present. Both of these people had been attending meetings of the AARC but were very displeased with AARC and in particular the OL which is in AARC, but they did not indicate why they were displeased. Reportedly, it had been suggested to these two blacks to attend WAM meetings as any WAM member could give them a clear picture of why OL was an organization to stay away from.

WAM

WAM was organized in February, 1972, by the PLP to build a base in the trade union movement in order to recruit workers closer to the PLP.

On January 2, 1974, source advised that the AARC held a meeting at the Black Arts Center, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 29, 1973, and two males, one named CHARLES (Last Name Unknown) were present representing OL.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the OL members criticized AARC indicating that AARC should confine itself to dealing with police repression and when AARC is able to build a base in the community, then they should launch an anti-imperialist campaign.

Source - AT T-9

On January 7, 1974, source mentioned that during a WAM meeting held at Atlanta, Georgia, on January 6, 1974, it was announced that OL was out of the AARC.

Source - AT T-12

On January 7, 1974, source advised that he recently learned that the OL in Atlanta, Georgia, was trying to infiltrate the United Farm Workers (UFW) organization and reportedly they had one person (identity unknown) in this UFW structure. OL plans to do more in this area and source felt OL might do well in this, as the UFW organization in Atlanta is rather naive in these matters.

The Atlanta Trots, namely the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are trying to stop OL in their infiltration of UFW.

YSA

The YSA is a multi-national revolutionary socialist youth organization. It is the youth group of the SWP and dominated by that organization.

SWP

The SWP is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source - "The Call"
February, 1974 issue

On page 2 of the above issue, there was an article captioned, "One Thousand March for Equal Rights Amendment". The article indicated that over 1,000 people marched in Atlanta, Georgia on January 12, 1974 in support of the Equal Rights Amendment and in the list of groups participating, the article showed OL as being one of the groups in this march.

Source - AT T-4

Source advised on January 22, 1974, that JIM REYNOLDS of the Houston, Texas RU, was recently traveling in the South and he met with a group of Marxist-Leninist people to attempt to recruit them into RU. During the meeting with these people, a number of items were discussed and a number of questions asked of REYNOLDS, including the following pertaining to the OL:

1. There was a discussion about the errors being made by the OL, one being on the United Front that was put together with OL support with the so called black bourgeoisie in the Atlanta area. The RU and BWC contend that OL supports having united fronts with sectors of the bourgeoisie but RU disagrees with this tactic. On several occasions, REYNOLDS pointed out that OL has never come out with position papers and pamphlets on their political line, but deals in generalities in their pamphlets, plus they attack other people's political line. Although the OL criticizes other political lines as incorrect, they do not set forth their own "correct" line.

2. Another point discussed was the AARC which had been set up in 1973.

REYNOLDS had a copy of the minutes of an AARC meeting held on November 15, 1973, which showed that the Secretary-Treasurer of AARC at that time was BETTY (Last Name Unknown) who was a member of the OL. According to the minutes, BETTY, at this meeting, announced she was going to resign and that the OL was pulling out of the AARC

because of a proposed change in the principles of unity. BETTY said that the AARC had been set up simply to deal with the question of repression; however, other members of the group wanted to broaden the principles of unity to include doing political education work on the nature of imperialism and they wanted the AARC to take an anti-imperialist stance. The OL's position was that this would keep people out of this united front coalition and therefore, OL was withdrawing. REYNOLDS used the above information as another example of the type of united front efforts the OL wanted to build; OL's ideal united front would include elements of the ruling class or at least the bourgeoisie class.

3. During these discussions, REYNOLDS expressed a great deal of antagonism towards the OL and particularly its leader, MICHAEL KLONSKY. The RU feels it has been viciously attacked by the OL and now finds it necessary to return that attack. There are definite major differences in political line between the two organizations, but at this point, the differences are expressed emotionally.

The RU position is that the OL is an extremely dangerous organization. The OL pretends to be Marxist-Leninist and pro-China, but OL is actually putting forth a political line that is extremely destructive to the revolutionary left. There does not seem to be any chance of unity between the RU and OL at this point or in the near future.

4. One of the other people in the discussion mentioned that the "Guardian" newspaper in New York no longer allows members of the RU or OL to be staff members of the paper due to the intense antagonism between the two groups.

REYNOLDS pointed out though that the "Guardian" is more and more following the OL line; he also indicated that the RU is particularly upset with the OL's apparent support of the CPUSA in many instances and REYNOLDS noted that there had been several examples of the "Guardian" coming out in support of the CPUSA. The RU feels that the CPUSA is a "pig organization" and should not be supported.

Source - AT T-12

On January 28, 1974, source mentioned that he recently learned that a city-wide meeting of the UFW was held at Atlanta, Georgia, on January 22, 1974. Reportedly, five people, identities unknown, from the OL in Atlanta, were present at this meeting.

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Atlanta OL is trying to push its own strategy on the local UFW and OL could have some success as the local UFW is not too strong. At this meeting, OL and the UFW had some jousting over the mass action approach and a compromise agreement dealing with Atlanta chain stores.

The Atlanta Trots (YSA and SWP) are also interested in the UFW and the Trots are in competition with the OL, and as a result, the Trots are pushing and mobilizing to try to beat out the OL in this area.

Source - AT T-10

On January 30, 1974, source advised that he learned the OL was trying to get the Red Collective (RC) in New Orleans, Louisiana, to join a united front with the OL. It appears that the OL is trying to unite many small radical groups in a united front.

It was also learned that the OL was planning to contact the Red Star Collective (RSC) in Tampa, Florida, to see if that group would be interested in joining a united front; however, a coalition in Tampa of the RSC and several other radical groups prevented the OL from visiting the RSC in Tampa.

RED COLLECTIVE

The RC was formed in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Spring of 1972, as a study group, with the ultimate goal being the formation of a pro-Maoist-Marxist-Leninist group.

RSC

The RSC was formed in Tampa, Florida, as a Marxist-Leninist study group.

Source - AT T-1
AT T-2

On February 13, 1974, these sources related that a meeting of the AARC was held in the Black Arts Center, Atlanta, Georgia, on January 31, 1974, and about 20 people were present,

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including several from WAM, plus one unknown individual from OL. Discussions were held on a future sit-in at Woolco soda fountains and plans for a future meeting.

Source - AT T-2

On February 19, 1974, source mentioned that the AARC held a meeting at the Black Arts Center, Atlanta, Georgia, on February 7, 1974, and among the 40 or more people present, there were three from the Atlanta OL, namely: CHARLES COSTIGAN, BARBARA COSTIGAN, and BETTY BRYANT.

The main part of the evening was spent in watching a slide show which was followed by a discussion on the proposed police-citizen review board in Atlanta.

Source stated on February 19, 1974, he learned BETTY BRYANT and CHARLES COSTIGAN are the OL representatives in the AARC.

Source - AT T-1

Source mentioned on March 8, 1974, that an AARC meeting was held at the Black Arts Center, Atlanta, Georgia, on February 21, 1974, and during the meeting, OL members CHARLES COSTIGAN and BETTY BRYANT circulated a petition calling for the impeachment of President NIXON. The petition was widely accepted and signed by those present.

Source - The "Guardian"
March 6, 1974 issue

The March 6, 1974 issue on page 8, had an article entitled, "Celebrate Women's Day Across County", which mentioned that on March 8, 1974, the International Working Women's Holiday would be celebrated again this year on a broad scale around the world.

In the United States perhaps more actions than at any time in the last five years will be held, reflecting the continued growth of the women's movement.

Also continuing a trend begun last year, the celebrations in a number of cities will include forces on the left and will join more closely issues affecting the working class and women.

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The celebrations commemorate the march of thousands of working women in New York City's Lower East Side in 1908. They demanded better working conditions and an end to sweatshop conditions in the garment industry there. In 1910, an international socialist conference, meeting in Europe, proposed the women's protest be observed every year as a tribute to working women and their struggles everywhere.

The article then set forth some of the actions that would be held in various cities in the U.S. For Atlanta, Georgia, it showed that a celebration, including dinner and speeches, would be held at the J.F.K. Center on March 9, 1974, from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Booths would feature material on working women, black women, consumer issues, legal problems, and the Equal Rights Amendment. Among the sponsors would be TGSB, UFW, GERA, and the OL.

Source - AT T-1

Source reported on April 15, 1974, that the Atlanta OL continues to be one of the groups in the AARC and sends two representatives usually to the AARC meetings in Atlanta, namely, CHARLES COSTIGAN and BETTY BRYANT.

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IV. ACTIVITIES

A. OL Activities in Connection With the Strike at the
Mead Packaging Company, Atlanta, Georgia

Source - "The Call"
October, 1973 issue

The above issue, on page 4, had an article captioned, "A Vivid Example - Anniversary of the Mead Strike", which told of the Mead Packaging Company strike in Atlanta a year ago, and a xerox copy of this article is set forth on the next pages:

A vivid example

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEAD STRIKE

Atlanta, Ga.—It was a vivid example of the courage and unity of working people and their will to fight back for decent working conditions and for an end to discrimination. For eight weeks, without union support, the Mead strikers withstood vicious beatings by Atlanta police, massive jailings numbering more than 100 and a full-scale attack in the newspapers, and won many of their important demands.

Throughout the strike, the slogans, "Black power—Workers power!" and "Black and White Unite—Fight Mead!" could be heard out on the picket line. The need for unity could be seen, not only in the slogans that were raised, but through the strike demands themselves, which called for an end to discrimination in hiring and promotional practices as well as increased economic gains.

Perhaps more than any strike in recent years, the Mead wildcat showed the need to forge a united front based on the unity between the Black liberation struggle and the general working class movement. Such diverse forces as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the communist October League were able to build unity throughout the strike and present a picture of firm unity, in the face of the company's splitting and divisive tactics.

Also brought into the strike were a broad range of community and movement groups acting in a support role. Mead Strike Support Committees were set up throughout the U.S. which raised money and aid for the striking workers, who were forced to hang on for two months without benefit of a strike fund. Several workers lost their cars and some their houses, but all the strikers maintained their commitment to the struggle from the first to the last day.

Midway through the strike, the Atlanta Constitution unleashed a vicious red-baiting attack on the strike, claiming that it was "communist inspired" and caused by "outside agitators." Using this old trick, the company, with the aid of a sympathetic press hoped to drive a wedge be-

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tween the rank-and-file workers and the leadership, which included members of the October League, who had been openly elected to the strike steering committee. At a strike meeting, the workers responded to this attack the same way they responded to the police clubs and threats of loss of jobs. They voted overwhelmingly to keep those under attack in their leadership because, as one worker put it, "they are the hardest workers and the best leaders of the strike."

Finally the company was forced to give in and the strike ended successfully. While every demand wasn't met, for the first time, the company was forced to make some important concessions on the question of racial discrimination. Steps were also taken in cleaning up the air in the plant. Worker slowdowns following the strike won back jobs for 32 out of 40 fired workers, many receiving back pay lost during the strike. The company was forced to admit that they had practiced discrimination against Black workers.

The Mead strike holds many lessons for working people. If we stick together and fight; if we take up the struggle of all workers, Black, White, Chicano, etc. and if we don't let the company and their newspapers beat us with the old "red scare," we can stand up to the boss's guns and power and come out on top.

wildcat at mead

An exciting documentary film of the 7-week wildcat strike at Mead Packaging Corporation in Atlanta, Georgia. The film consists of actual footage taken during the course of the strike and shows the intensity of the struggle and the workers' resistance to police repression and brutality.

P.O. Box 2278
Bell Gardens, Calif.
90201

available from
TNE CALL

SPEAKERS ALSO AVAILABLE

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Source - AT T-10

Source advised on October 8, 1973, that he had heard that OL's claim to have initiated the wildcat strike at the Mead Packaging Company in Atlanta, Georgia, in the Fall of 1972, was false as it had been done by the SCLC in Atlanta.

B. Other Activities

Source - AT T-13

On October 16, 1973, source made available a copy of a flyer found in one of the washrooms at the National Biscuit Company (Nabisco), Atlanta, Georgia, just recently. This flyer urged people to read "The Call", the OL newspaper, and it set forth an article from "The Call" captioned, "'Stop Eating' - Nixon's Solution to Rising Prices".

Source - AT T-9

Source mentioned on October 31, 1973, that he heard that about two weeks ago, some OL people had been at Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Georgia, distributing some anti-repression literature, and some of the plant employees ran these people off.

Source mentioned on October 23, 1973, that he heard that some members of the Atlanta OL had been selling copies of their OL newspaper at one of the plants in Atlanta and they had experienced some difficulty with the plant employees who got mad at them.

Source - TGSB
October 29, 1973 issue

The above issue on page 12 had an ad which indicated that a forum on the Middle East would be held on October 31, 1973 at the Presbyterian Center, 341 Ponce de Leon, Atlanta, Georgia, and one of the participating groups would be the OL.

Source - KEITH MEDFORTH
Security Officer
Owens-Illinois Glass Container Division
3107 Sylvan Road
East Point, Georgia

AT 100-8852

Source advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA, on November 19, 1973, that on that date, two people, a man and woman, were at the Owens-Illinois plant selling copies of the OL newspaper "The Call" outside the plant entrance.

Mr. MEDFORTH noted that this couple had a green Volkswagen stationwagon and when Mr. MEDFORTH went over to this car to write down its license number, the man selling "The Call", stood at the rear of the car to block the license plate. Eventually Mr. MEDFORTH was able to get this license plate number which was Georgia tag CEV-114 (listed to CHARLES ORROCK, Post Office Box 54742, Atlanta, Georgia, for a 1971 Volkswagen).

Mr. MEDFORTH had the East Point Police stop this car when it finally left the Owens-Illinois plant and the two people in the car identified themselves to police officers as CHARLIE ORROCK and NAN ORROCK.

Source - AT T-14

Source mentioned on November 19, 1973, that the OL was to hold a meeting or conference in Chicago, Illinois on the weekend of November 24-25, 1973, and one of the people who was invited to attend was SANDRA SCOTT of Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose of inviting SANDRA SCOTT was with the view that she might become a member of OL in the future. SCOTT is a black female who recently resigned from the IBWC due to conflict and dissension.

Source indicated on December 10, 1973, that an OL meeting or conference was held in Chicago, Illinois on November 24-25, 1973, and among those present were a group of blacks who had formerly been associated with the IBWC; one of these blacks was SANDRA SCOTT of Atlanta, Georgia.

The above conference reportedly consisted of furnishing details of background and history of OL to the new black attendees but these blacks including SANDRA SCOTT left the conference disenchanted with OL as they felt OL only intended to use or exploit the group for recruiting purposes on their return to their own areas.

This black group does not presently plan to seek OL activities or pursue OL membership.

Source - "The Call"
December, 1973 issue

The above issue on page 6 had an article "OL Holds Second Labor Conference" which mentioned that more than 200 people representing over 25 communist groups and organizations from the U.S. and abroad took part in the OL's conference on communist work in the labor movement; these people met with great enthusiasm and a high spirit of proletarian enthusiasm.

The conference which was held in Chicago during the Thanksgiving weekend (1973) was the second of its kind held by the OL. The program of the conference included speeches, panel discussions, and workshops designed to give direction to the work of communists in the growing rank and file movement.

During the conference, a presentation was given by SHERMAN MILLER on the "National Question and Labor" who showed how the struggle for the democratic rights of black and other minority people must be a central part of their work in the labor movement.

Source - The "Guardian"
December 5, 1973 issue

The above issue, on page 6, had an article captioned, "Communists Meet to Discuss Labor", which mentioned that over 250 activists in the labor movement last week attended a conference on labor work in Chicago, Illinois, which was sponsored by the OL, a communist organization. The activists represented nearly every major industry and region in the U.S., and reflected the growing numbers of people involved in the new communist movement, as well as their increasing ties to the working class. Particularly heavy representation came from the South.

A particular focus of the conference and the theme running throughout its various speeches, workshops, and panel discussions was the necessity of forging an alliance between the general workers' movement and the movement of the oppressed nationalities in the U.S., and uniting the working class.

One of the principal speeches of the conference was made by SHERMAN MILLER, an OL member who played a leading role in the Mead wildcat strike in Atlanta, Georgia.

MILLER, in his speech, said the "primary obstacle to moving the working class forward is national chauvinism and racism", MILLER cited a growing trend toward working class unity due to the leading role in labor struggles of workers from the oppressed nationalities and MILLER warned that the bourgeoisie was using its labor lieutenants to form a "fascist labor front" to put a stranglehold on this movement. MILLER blasted today's Communist Party for its "revisionist strategy" of maintaining that "national oppression can be eliminated under the framework of the Constitution and peaceful transition" but said that the main danger within the new communist forces was "ultra-leftism".

Source - AT T-11

Source mentioned on December 21, 1973, that MARIANNA FEHD was talking to a group of people in early December, 1973, and FEHD mentioned that the OL was planning to start OL study classes after the first of the year, but no specific date has been set.

Source - KEITH MEDFORTH
Security Officer
Owens-Illinois Glass Container Division
3107 Sylvan Road
East Point, Georgia

On January 31, 1974, source advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA that on January 30, 1974, two unknown white girls in their twenties, were outside the Owens-Illinois plant gates around 2:30 p.m. These girls were selling and distributing copies of the OL newspaper "The Call", as the shifts changed around 3:00 p.m. After the change of the shifts, the two girls left.

Source - AT T-11

This source reported on February 28, 1974, that MARIANNA FEHD had mentioned recently that the OL was still planning to hold OL study classes, however, no date has been set as yet. It is possible that OL is having trouble finding an appropriate number of individuals to attend OL study classes and therefore, they continue to postpone them.

Source - KEITH MEDFORTH
Security Officer
Owens-Illinois Glass Container Division
3107 Sylvan Road
East Point, Georgia

AT 100-8852

Source advised SA EDWARD A. SHEA on March 15, 1974, that on the afternoon of March 15, 1974, from 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., one white male and one black male, identities unknown, were observed selling copies of the OL newspaper "The Call" outside the Owens-Illinois plant gates.

V. INTERVIEWS OF PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH THE OL

On October 19, 1973, SA EDWARD A. SHEA contacted ROBERT R. JACKSON, and after identifying himself, SA SHEA told Mr. JACKSON of the FBI's jurisdiction in the security field. It was mentioned to JACKSON that the FBI had been conducting investigation of the OL in Atlanta and during the course of its investigation, it was learned that JACKSON reportedly had attended some OL functions.

JACKSON, who was very pleasant and cooperative, then indicated that he is employed at the Grinnell Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia, and has worked hard at this company for over ten years. JACKSON recalled that back in the early part of 1973, he was leaving work at the end of his shift, and as he went out the plant gates, he noted an individual (identity unknown) handing out some type of announcement. This individual gave JACKSON a copy of this announcement which told of an OL social and movie to be held at an unrecalled address on Capital Street in Atlanta. On the scheduled night of this social and movie, JACKSON went to this address and about 15 people were present. During the evening, a movie was shown about the Mead Packaging Company strike in Atlanta, Georgia, in the Fall of 1972, and following the movie a talk was given on the movie and the strike.

JACKSON was unimpressed with the movie, the social, the people, the talk and furthermore, did not understand what the people were talking about; he subsequently left the social as he did not like the setup and did not want to get involved with such a group.

JACKSON added that he did not know the identity of any of the people present at that social.

Since his attending that one OL social in early, 1973, JACKSON has not attended any additional OL affairs and has not been contacted by any OL people either to attend any OL functions or to subscribe to any OL publications.

JACKSON added that he has no interest in the OL or any other communist group and the only reason he attended the one OL social was more or less out of curiosity.

On October 30, 1973, SAs OSCAR T. HERREN and EDWARD A. SHEA went to Apartment F-7, Towne Hill Apartments, 339 Howell Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, to attempt to interview PETER CARLSON and his wife, SUSAN CARLSON.

On knocking at the apartment door, it was answered by SUSAN CARLSON and the agents asked if Mr. CARLSON was at home; Mrs. CARLSON indicated her husband works the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift and as a result, he was sleeping. The agents then identified themselves and indicated they were interested in talking to the CARLSONS about their past affiliation with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and also whether they knew anything about the October League (OL) in Atlanta.

Mrs. CARLSON denied having any past affiliation with SDS and denied ever attending any SDS meetings or conferences. Mrs. CARLSON did admit attending one anti-war meeting at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, back in the early 1970's, but this was her only past activity.

Relative to the Atlanta OL, she indicated she had no connection with this group, had never attended any of their meetings, and had never been asked to take part in any of this group's activities.

Mrs. CARLSON also was asked if she was ever contacted by any OL people at her place of employment, would she assist the FBI by advising them or attending any functions of this group; however, Mrs. CARLSON was not interested in doing this, pointing out she did not want to be "a spy".

Relative to her husband and his past activities, Mrs. CARLSON indicated she has not known Mr. CARLSON too long, and as a result, she was not aware of any of his past affiliations with SDS. She suggested calling her husband on the phone around 5:00 p.m., October 30, 1973, to see if an interview could be arranged with her husband.

On October 30, 1973, at approximately 5:00 p.m., SA EDWARD A. SHEA telephonically contacted the CARLSON residence, phone 622-6107, to see if an interview could be set up with Mr. CARLSON. Mr. CARLSON answered the phone, and when SA SHEA identified himself, Mr. CARLSON hung up the phone.

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Considering that it was a remote possibility that Mr. CARLSON may have been cut off during the call, SA SHEA attempted to recontact CARLSON by phone, and although the phone kept ringing, CARLSON would not answer the call.

SDS

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's, functioned as the leading New Left, campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy", SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June, 1969, which resulted in the following three (3) factions: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains its national headquarters at the Progressive Labor Party Office (PLP), 139 Main Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On October 30, 1973, SAs OSCAR T. HERREN and EDWARD A. SHEA went to the residence of CHARLES COSTIGAN, 1861 Lakewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, to attempt to interview him. The agents knocked on the door, and when a dark haired, medium-bearded individual answered the door, he was asked if he was CHARLES COSTIGAN. This individual acknowledged that he was COSTIGAN and then the agents identified themselves, indicating they stopped to see COSTIGAN as they were interested in talking to him about the Atlanta OL. COSTIGAN smiled and stated he did not want to talk to the agents. COSTIGAN added, "Have a nice day," and closed the door of his apartment terminating the interview.

On the early morning of January 17, 1974, SA EDWARD A. SHEA checked the residence at 709 Cherokee Avenue, Southeast, Atlanta, Georgia, where TERRY MC GILL lives on the top floor of this frame residence and NAN and CHARLIE ORROCK live in one of the two apartments on the first floor. TERRY MC GILL's Pontiac car was noted parked in the backyard of this house, and MC GILL was noted on the back stairway leading to his apartment.

SA SHEA went up the stairs to MC GILL's apartment and re-introduced himself to MC GILL, who was drinking a can of beer at the entrance of his apartment. MC GILL recalled SA SHEA and was very pleasant and friendly.

SA SHEA pointed out to MC GILL that he was recontacting him because, as MC GILL was told during their first interview, the FBI was interested in talking to him about his knowledge of the OL in Atlanta, Georgia.

It was mentioned to MC GILL that during the brief initial interview with him in 1973, MC GILL had indicated that due to having to go to work, he could not talk to the agent but would consider calling him; however, MC GILL never called and SA SHEA asked MC GILL why he had not contacted SA SHEA to arrange an interview.

MC GILL mentioned that he was concerned about talking to the FBI as he was afraid his friends might find out about it and as a result they would be upset with him. This was the reason he did not contact the FBI last time.

MC GILL also expressed concern that he might be seen at this time by Mrs. NAN ORROCK who lives in the downstairs apartment and she might ask who MC GILL was talking to. SA SHEA suggested that MC GILL and he leave for a more secure place to talk, but MC GILL indicated he had an appointment, namely, he was going to breakfast. When asked to go to breakfast with SA SHEA, MC GILL responded by saying he had already asked NAN ORROCK to go with him and she was presently taking a bath and getting dressed to go with him.

SA SHEA then mentioned to MC GILL that he was interested in discussing with MC GILL how a young fellow from Tennessee, who had an interest several years ago in becoming an FBI employee and filed for such a job in Tennessee, could in a short period of time, become involved in a revolutionary group such as the OL.

MC GILL indicated he was no longer an OL member as he quit about three months ago, and since that time has not been involved in any of their activities, other than to continue his association with some people affiliated with OL. MC GILL was then asked about the OL affiliation of NAN and CHARLIE ORROCK, his downstairs neighbors, but MC GILL smiled and indicated he just did not know whether to say anything about them. MC GILL kept repeating, "I don't know", "I don't know".

MC GILL did indicate that NAN ORROCK lived in the downstairs apartment and her "old man", CHARLIE ORROCK, lived with her, but he would not say whether they were with the OL.

As for current OL activities in Atlanta, MC GILL mentioned that "they sure were not doing much" at present.

At this point, MC GILL indicated that he was afraid Mrs. ORROCK would be coming out to go to breakfast and he did not want to have to explain to her who he was talking to. MC GILL, who does not have a telephone, was asked to meet SA SHEA later that day, but MC GILL said he had to go to work. SA SHEA then gave MC GILL his name, telephone number, and extension and requested MC GILL to call him so the FBI could talk to him in a more secure place where he would not have to worry about Mrs. ORROCK. MC GILL indicated he would think about

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it. The interview was terminated at this time with MC GILL still being very pleasant and friendly.

MC GILL never contacted SA SHEA.

On January 31, 1974, SAs DANIEL F. TOOLE and EDWARD A. SHEA went to the residence of JOHN and MARTHA MISTER, 2374 Jefferson Terrade, East Point, Georgia. The MISTERS live in a one-story brick, two-family home and they have the apartment in the basement.

The two agents went to the MISTER apartment door and on knocking, Mrs. MISTER came to the door. The agents asked if Mr. MISTER was in, and Mrs. MISTER indicated he was sleeping as they both work the third shift.

Mrs. MISTER asked the agents if she could help them and at this time, the agents identified themselves and indicated they were contacting the MISTERS as they were interested in talking to them about the Atlanta OL, the MISTERS' connections with this group, etc.

Mrs. MISTER then indicated she had nothing to say to the agents and proceeded to close the door. The agents then told Mrs. MISTER that they would like to ask her husband if he would be willing to talk to the agents, and Mrs. MISTER indicated he was sleeping and she knew for certain he would not talk to the FBI.

The agents suggested they leave their telephone number for the MISTERS to call them if they had a future change of mind about talking to the FBI, but Mrs. MISTER refused to take the names and telephone number and she closed the door, terminating the interview.

On January 31, 1974, SAs DANIEL F. TOOLE and EDWARD A. SHEA went to the residence of LOUISE RUNYON, 455 Hardendorf, Atlanta, Georgia, to try to interview her.

Parked in the driveway at this residence was RUNYON's white American Motors Gremlin, bearing Georgia tag CRX-401 (registered to LOUISE RUNYON, 455 Hardendorf Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, for a 1974 American Motors Gremlin).

This residence is a one-family frame house with a front porch and the front door is all wood except for a window around eye level which had a heavy curtain covering this window. The agents knocked on the door and eventually a feminine voice asked who was there, but the door was not opened. The curtain was then lifted slightly at the corner of the door window and a small portion of a woman's eye and nose were observed. The agents asked to speak to LOUISE RUNYON and this woman wanted to know who the agents were. The agents then identified themselves and the woman said she had nothing to say to the FBI. She dropped the window curtain and efforts to get her back to the door were unsuccessful, so the interview was terminated.

On February 1, 1974, SAs ALAN R. DICKINSON and EDWARD A. SHEA went to the residence of JAMES and SUSAN BRANSON, 878 Stallings, Atlanta, Georgia, to try to interview the BRANSONs. This residence is a small, one-family frame building and in the fenced-in front yard there was a small boy, age about 3-4, playing. In the driveway, there was an open back pickup truck with some furniture in it.

The two agents went up on the porch and looked in the front door, which was open, although the screen door was closed. There was little furniture in the house, and both the BRANSONs were noted inside doing some packing as it appeared they were moving.

Mrs. BRANSON observed the two agents at the door, and she came over to the front door. At this time, the agents identified themselves to Mrs. BRANSON and as they did so, Mrs. BRANSON grabbed the edge of the door and slammed it shut. The agents noted through the door window that Mrs. BRANSON went back to her husband and said something to him. JAMES BRANSON looked toward the door and gestured for the agents to go away, at which time, both the BRANSONs went back to their packing. The interview was then terminated.

On March 6, 1974, SAs OSCAR T. HERREN and EDWARD A. SHEA went to the residence of VIRGINIA FLETCHER, 1454 Vaughan Street, Atlanta, Georgia, to attempt to interview her.

FLETCHER lives in a two-family house and the agents went to FLETCHER's front door which was open, although the screen door was closed. The agents knocked on the door,

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and a woman came from the rear of the house to answer the door. The agents asked if this woman was VIRGINIA FLETCHER and she indicated she was. The agents then identified themselves and pointed out that they were interested in talking to Mrs. FLETCHER about the Atlanta OL. Mrs. FLETCHER indicated she had nothing to say to the FBI and closed the door, terminating the interview.

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VI. TRAVEL OF PEOPLE FROM ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TO THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) WITH OL SPONSORED
GROUPS

Source - AT T-8

On September 15, 1973, source advised that MALCOM SUBER of Atlanta, traveled to the PRC in August, 1973, as part of a student delegation sponsored by the OL.

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